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LAST EDITION

## FALSE FIGURES ON CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA TRACED

Senator E. D. Millen Announces  
in the Senate That Misleading  
Returns Originated With Ro-  
man Catholic Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—That the false  
figures concerning the Anzac vote on  
conscription, which had been circu-  
lated in Australia and published in  
the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, had  
been traced to a Roman Catholic  
bishop in this State, was announced  
in the Senate on Sept. 7 by Senator  
E. D. Millen, vice-president of the  
executive council.

It may be remembered that the mis-  
leading figure referred to stated that  
the soldiers had returned a vote of  
2½ to 1, against the conscription  
proposals of the Federal Government.  
The statement spread widely and in  
the absence of official returns was  
accepted by many. The exposure of  
their source is unexpected. The fol-  
lowing report of the announcement  
in the Senate is taken from a Mel-  
bourne daily newspaper.

Senator Millen said that he had re-  
ceived to believe that the statement  
published in the Freeman's Journal,  
Dublin, and copied by the Glasgow  
Herald—that the result was 40,000  
"yes" and 106,000 "no"—emanated from  
Victoria. The figures had been an-  
nounced by unauthorized persons at  
Bala, Vic., on Oct. 29, three days prior  
to the receipt here of the official pro-  
gress returns, and at a time when little  
more than half the votes had been  
counted. The incorrect figures were  
published on the Sunday following the  
poll in Australia, and on the day fol-  
lowing a telegram signed "Overend"  
was lodged at Sale for the Age news-  
paper, Melbourne. The telegram,  
which was not published, read:

"At the conclusion of 11 o'clock  
mass at St. Mary's Cathedral yester-  
day, Bishop Phelan, after removing  
his vestments and standing outside  
the altar, announced that the Aus-  
tralian soldiers' votes were 106,000 'no,'  
and 43,000 'yes.'"

Continuing, Senator Millen said that  
he was not concerned as to how Bishop  
Phelan obtained his information, but  
he wished to bring before the House  
and the country exactly where the  
figures originated. They had been pub-  
lished in the Freeman's Journal on  
Jan. 5, and there had been just nine  
times to get them by post. It did  
not require a Sherlock Holmes to see  
what had taken place. There was first  
of all a creation in Australia "of this  
infamous mistake." Bishop Phelan had  
been the first to give publicity to the  
statement. It was quite possible that  
he had been misled by some designing  
person.

Viewing the above, the statement  
in the House of Representatives six  
days later by Mr. P. M. Glynn, Min-  
ister for Home and Territories, was  
particularly interesting. He gave the  
following analysis of the vote by Aus-  
tralian soldiers overseas on the con-  
scription issue, the figures being di-  
vided for the first time into the states  
from which the Anzacs originally came  
—2520 informal votes have been ex-  
cluded from the table:

| State           | For    | Against | Total   |
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|
| New South Wales | 23,104 | 22,928  | 46,032  |
| Victoria        | 20,682 | 16,612  | 37,294  |
| Queensland      | 8,608  | 7,052   | 15,660  |
| South Australia | 7,054  | 5,866   | 12,920  |
| West Australia  | 5,820  | 4,680   | 10,500  |
| Tasmania        | 2,130  | 1,756   | 3,886   |
| TOTAL           | 72,399 | 58,994  | 131,393 |

These figures showed that not only  
was there a substantial majority in  
favor of conscription on the total sol-  
diers' vote, but that a majority of the  
Anzacs from each State favored com-  
pulsory service.

## VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP ISSUE IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—Berlin messages indicate that  
the Pan-Germans are strongly op-  
posing the proposed appointment of a  
representative of the Left as Vice-Chan-  
cellor, and are endeavoring to prevent  
the acceptance of Dr. Helfferich's  
resignation. The Socialists, on the  
other hand, insist on this representa-  
tion of the Left and the struggle is  
such that the advisability of dropping  
the post of Vice-Chancellor altogether  
is being considered. The Leipzig  
Volkszeitung, the Minority Socialist  
organ, considers Count von Hertling's  
appointment a considerable step back-  
wards on the peace question. The  
Reichstag has passed a resolution, it  
is reported, which would have the  
German reply to the Pope, which Pan-  
Germans admit is so framed that all  
parties can accept it. Hence Count  
von Hertling has ample elbow room  
and the paper thinks he will prob-  
ably make political use of military  
successes, making German peace con-  
ditions dependent on the war map.

## KAISER REPLIES TO SULTAN

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—To a telegram from the Sultan  
of Turkey congratulating him on the  
Austro-German successes against the  
Italians, the German Emperor an-  
swered:

"May our armies soon bring peace—  
our only aim in this righteous fight."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The town of Passchendaele has been  
captured by Sir Douglas Haig's men,  
with the result that the ridge of that  
name now remains in the British  
hands, and the Germans have been  
pushed down into the low country  
below, with additional danger to the  
U-boat bases along the coast. The  
railway from Lille by Roulers to the  
coast also becomes apparently un-  
usable, so that it is easy to understand  
the meaning of Marshal Hindenburg's  
orders that Passchendaele was to be  
held no matter what the losses. At  
6 o'clock yesterday morning the Cana-  
dians pushed up the road from Ypres  
along what is known as the Meecheele  
spur, which branches off from the  
main ridge in a southerly direction.  
In spite of all opposition they first  
occupied the village of Meecheele  
itself, and then pushed straight on-  
ward, forcing their way into Mossel-  
markt, a sort of suburb of Passchen-  
daele, on the highest point of the ridge.  
Thence, with the assistance of the  
troops which had already fought their  
way, on a previous occasion to the out-  
skirts of the town on the southeast,  
they enveloped and stormed it. The  
victory is a notable one from any  
point of view, especially inasmuch as  
it forces the Germans into the marshes  
and damp of the low country for their  
future lines.

Meantime the retreat from the Tag-  
liamento goes steadily on, in good  
order. General Cadorna is apparently  
retreating to the Piave, where his line  
will be shortened by about half of its  
present length, and where presumably  
he will be joined by the British and  
French troops coming to his assist-  
ance. It is here probably that the  
great battle for the defense of Venice,  
and for the fate of the present Italian

(Continued on page two, column three)



Passchendaele Ridge

Complete success has attended Sir Douglas Haig's operations in and around  
Passchendaele and on the spur northwest of the village, all objectives,  
including Passchendaele, having been secured.

## SPANISH CABINET MEETS OPPOSITION

Speculation Rife as to How Long  
New Government May Last  
—Action of the Marques de  
Lema Is Generally Deplored

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—  
There is already speculation on how  
long the Government can last. Agita-  
tions against it are even now form-  
ing from two or three powerful quar-  
ters. Although Señor Cambó, the Re-  
gionalist leader, is supporting it, the  
Regionalist Party in general is  
strongly dissatisfied, saying that it  
was traitorous of Señor Ventosa and  
Señor Rodes, two Catalans, to enter  
the Cabinet without obtaining guaran-  
tees in advance.

On the other hand, Señor Lerroux,  
the Republican leader, declares the  
inclusion of Señor la Cierva, a Maur-  
ist, is a challenge and affront to the  
Liberals and the Left. Señor Ler-  
roux also says the military party ought  
to form a cabinet since they are the  
real masters of the situation.

Señor Villanueva, president of the  
Chamber, and chief supporter of  
García Prieto, selects Señor la Cierva  
and Señor Cambó as being the real  
controllers of the situation now. The  
truth is all in perplexity and doubt and  
it is general prophecy that the new  
Government will not last until the  
general elections.

The fact that the Marques de Lema  
refused to remain at the foreign of-  
fice, insisting on following his chief  
into retirement, is generally deplored,  
because it is feared the Government  
is very badly equipped for dealing with  
the extremely delicate international  
situation.

M. Geoffray, who now gives up the  
French ambassadorship at Madrid, be-  
ing succeeded by M. Joseph Thierry,  
has left for Paris. His departure was  
made the occasion of a great demon-  
stration of affection. M. and Mme.  
Geoffray took their last meal in Ma-  
drid with the King and Queen at the  
Palace, and Queen Victoria conferred  
the grand cordon of the Order of  
Marie Louise on the Ambassador's  
wife. A large part of governmental  
and diplomatic Madrid went to the  
station to witness the departure for  
Paris, those present including Señor  
Dato, the Marques de Lema, former  
Foreign Minister, Señor Emilio Torres,  
the King's principal private secretary,  
and the ambassadors of all the allied  
powers in Madrid.

## BRITAIN REJECTS PACIFIST MOTION

Resolution in House of Commons  
Looking Toward Negotiations  
Defeated — Messrs. Balfour  
and Asquith Talk on Aims

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wed-  
nesday)—What is generally dubbed  
the pacifist group in the House of  
Commons secured a debate yesterday  
during the first reading of the Con-  
solidated Fund Bill on a resolution  
declaring that if satisfactory guaran-  
tees could be obtained for the inde-  
pendence and restoration of Belgium  
and the evacuation of other occupied  
territory no obstacles should be  
placed before the preliminaries to-  
ward negotiations for a peace settle-  
ment which should embody an equi-  
table solution of the Alsace-Lorraine  
problem and the devising of effective  
international machinery for averting  
future wars.

Mr. Lees-Smith and R. C. Lambert,  
who moved and seconded the resolu-  
tion, however, maintained they were  
not out for price at any price and had  
not and would not support the  
Government in endeavoring to secure  
the original aims of the war. They  
maintained, however, that public and  
secret agreements between the Allies  
had gradually added to the original  
purpose of the war until, Mr. Lees-  
Smith said, it had lost its original  
character entirely. He instanced  
schemes for a commercial boycott of  
the Central Empires and spoke of  
agreements to give Russia Constanti-  
nople, about a French empire in As-  
syria and the carving of Asia Minor

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demand. "Has Mr. Lees-Smith no  
views about Poland? Did he imagine  
Germany would ever consent to resto-  
ring the ancient kingdom of Poland,  
or even that part of Poland completely  
Polish in character and population?  
In the present state of Europe and the  
temper of the Central Powers no such  
negotiations would bear the smallest  
fruit."

As to the charge that the Allies had  
changed their war aims, he declared  
that the people who had not declared  
their war aims were not the Allies  
but the Central Powers, who had been  
given numerous opportunities to do so.  
A conference was no use until the  
people who were to meet had a large  
measure of agreement. He knew no  
case of a successful conference, which  
had not come at the end of hostilities  
and not in the middle of them. Ger-  
many had ostentatiously refused to  
lay before the world the objects which  
she wished to secure.

Mr. Asquith delivered only a five-  
minute speech, declaring it an entire  
fallacy to maintain that Alsace-Lor-  
raine were out of the way the other  
war aims, which the supporters of the  
resolution proposed to pursue, would  
be within reach of attainment. It was  
also a misconception to say they had  
shifted or expanded their aims. So  
far as he knew the aims of the Allies,  
as he had stated them in the Guild-  
hall three years ago, had neither been  
changed nor expanded and he hoped  
would be in no particular contracted.

The House declined to hear any  
other pacifist speakers and after some  
uproar Mr. Bonar Law moved the  
closure, which was carried by 282 votes  
to 43, whereupon the amendment was  
negatived without division.

## FIXED FIVE-CENT FARE ATTACKED

Owners of Street Railway Se-  
curities Tell Commission Toll  
Should Be Raised—Plan for  
New Law Outlined

A plan for permitting street rail-  
way companies in Massachusetts to  
raise fares because of increased ex-  
penses of operating, advocated by  
Homer Loring, president of the Asso-  
ciation of Owners of Massachusetts  
Street Railway Securities, complaints  
from citizens of Revere because of the  
double fares now charged between  
that suburb and Boston, and protests  
from owners of Boston Elevated stock  
because of a fixed fare and conditions  
of franchise that are said to account  
for the stock being unprofitable,  
occupied the attention of the Street  
Railway Investigating Commission to-  
day.

That a fixed five-cent fare is a "fun-  
damental weakness" of the present  
Massachusetts policy in dealing with  
street railways was argued by Mr.  
Loring in a long plea for permitting  
fares to be raised or lowered in ac-  
cordance with changing economic  
conditions. This plan proposes the en-  
actment of a law whereby any street  
railway in the State might provide a  
reserve fund, equal to 3 per cent of  
its "investment value" and would be  
required to provide service at cost  
plus 6 per cent interest on the "invest-  
ment value."

Adoption of such a plan, Mr. Loring  
asserted, would "restore the credit of  
the street railways of the State." Its  
immediate effect probably would be,  
in the greater part if not of all of the  
State, a six-cent fare instead of a  
five-cent one. The Association of  
Owners of Massachusetts Street Rail-  
way Securities is said to be composed  
of owners of \$60,000,000 of securities  
of companies doing business in the  
State.

Mr. Loring said that the present  
critical situation had not been caused  
by errors of management or by the  
commission system of public regula-  
tion. It was the inevitable result of  
a fundamental weakness which started  
with the adoption of a 5-cent fare.  
This fixed rate of fare was the result  
of a mistaken belief that great econo-  
mies would accompany electrification.  
Unforeseen expenses and the insatiable  
public demand for new cars, quicker  
and more frequent service soon offset  
these economies. The automobile and  
the jitney took away traffic much  
needed to pay the constantly increas-  
ing expenses. War prices for supplies  
and fuel merely hastened the crisis.

"It is not surprising," Mr. Loring  
said, "that the roads are in their pre-  
sent deplorable condition. It is re-  
markable that they did not reach this  
state before. The street railway in-  
dustry has tried to sell transportation  
at a fixed price in the face of ever-in-  
creasing costs—it has vainly tried to  
defy a simple economic law. You can-  
not sell permanently any product at  
less than cost."

"Poor credit invariably results in  
poor service. The public demands  
more and better cars and extensions  
of tracks. These are impossible with-  
out good credit. The public cannot  
be given the service to which it is en-  
titled until the roads are able to at-  
tract new capital. The credit of our  
street railways cannot be revived un-  
til investors are assured that rates of  
fare will promptly fluctuate with  
changed conditions of operating ex-  
penses."

"The \$200,000,000 invested in our  
street railways are largely the sav-  
ings of the people of our own State.  
Thirty-five millions of this amount are  
owned by our own savings banks.  
Twenty-five thousand stock and bond  
holders are vitally interested. These  
investors have proven their faith in  
Massachusetts by supporting home in-  
vestments."

(Continued on page two, column four)

## RUSSIAN DISPUTE IN CRITICAL STAGE

Soviet Committee Orders Troops  
to Disobey Government —  
Mr. Kerensky Takes Drastic  
Action Against Extreme Press

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—  
The dispute between the revolutionary  
military committee of the Soviet and  
the general staff of the Petrograd mil-  
itary district has reached a critical  
stage. The Military Governor of  
Petrograd, having summoned troops  
from Piterhof, Pavlovsk and Tsarskoe  
Selo, the Soviet committee promptly  
issued counter-orders to the same troops  
to disobey the Government. Late this  
afternoon the bridges between the  
workmen's quarters and the center of  
the city were disconnected and trains  
were stopped.

Mr. Kerensky has a considerable  
body of troops in the city, and, in ad-  
dition, has been acting drastically with  
extreme press elements, suspending  
three Maximalists and two of the  
Right Party's newspapers.

In his statement yesterday to the  
preliminary Parliament, regarding the  
projected effort of the Soviet, which  
has now a Maximalist majority, to  
seize supreme power, Mr. Kerensky  
declared that the efforts to interfere  
with the summoning of the constitu-  
tional assembly by disorganizing the  
defense forces of the country and trea-  
son to the fatherland became more in-  
tense as the date of the constituent  
assembly approached. He blamed  
both the extreme Left and the extreme  
Right, and especially Lenin. Con-  
sciously or unconsciously these in-  
triguers were assisting Germany.

He declared that the Soviet military  
committee had only pretended to en-  
ter upon negotiations with the Petro-  
grad military governor's staff, which  
had declined to recognize the commit-  
tee's demands as legal. Under cover  
of this pretense of conciliatoriness it  
began the secret distribution of arms  
and cartridges to workmen. He had,  
therefore, ordered an inquiry and ar-  
rests to be initiated, as he regarded  
that part of the Petrograd population  
as in a state of revolt.

He read telegrams from the army,  
promising vigorous support against  
any excess in Petrograd, summoned  
all elements to take part in the  
struggle against approaching danger,  
and then called upon the preliminary  
Parliament to state if it would sup-  
port the Government in any measures  
it might decide upon.

## War Minister Removed

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—  
A change at the War Ministry, and  
important statements before the Pro-  
visional Council or Parliament by Mr.  
Skobelev, Soviet delegate to the Paris  
conference and Mr. Tereschenko, For-  
eign Minister, are the main political  
developments.

Mr. Burtseff's paper, the Obshchee  
Dielo, which published the report of  
the War Minister's alleged separate  
peace move, brought off lately a jour-  
nalistic coup by publishing the full  
documents concerning the Korniloff  
affair, which showed General Korniloff  
in a much more favorable light,  
and on various occasions Mr. Burtseff  
has effectively uncovered and de-  
nounced German intrigues and agents  
in Russia.

In the Verkhovsky matter, however,  
the Government ranged itself behind  
the War Minister, and suspended the  
Obshchee Dielo, but now a Government  
order grants leave of absence sine die  
to the general, simultaneously relieving  
him of his office, and appointing  
General Manikovsky, Undersecretary  
for War, as temporary acting War  
Minister.

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## BRITAIN REPORTS CAPTURE OF GAZA

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The capture of Gaza by General Allen-  
by's expeditionary army in Palestine  
was formally announced today.

Further to the east the War Office  
announced that the whole of Turkish  
defenses south of the line from Beer-  
sheba to Tel-el-Sherha had been taken.  
The Egyptian expeditionary force  
also reported the capture of Khueil-  
feh, a village 11 miles north of Beer-  
sheba. The village was taken  
yesterday.

Gaza is about two miles from the  
Mediterranean and 48 miles south-  
west of Jerusalem. It is an open town,  
or rather a group of villages, partly  
built of stone, but mostly of earth  
and unbacked brick, on the site of the  
ancient city. It presents, to a con-  
siderable extent, the appearance of an  
Egyptian town. It is full of rich  
vegetation, and has a fine mosque, and  
other interesting buildings.

## GROUP OF WORKERS AT ARSENAL STRIKE

Hoisting Engineers and Structural  
Men at Watertown Quit to  
Enforce Abandonment of  
Open Shop Policy

Arrangements for a hearing at the  
State House this afternoon in the Fore  
River shipbuilding arbitration case had  
hardly been completed when it be-  
came known that a group of 50 or more  
hoisting engineers and structural  
workers had quit work today at the  
Watertown Arsenal, to enforce aban-  
donment of the "open shop" policy by  
contractors erecting the new gun and  
gun carriage shops. It is understood  
that the Allied Building Trades Coun-  
cil will try to pull out more men at  
Watertown.

This strike, called through orders  
of L. B. Cadwick of the structural  
steel workers organization, is a re-  
sponse of the labor trouble which was  
quieted down following the recent  
visit to Boston of Secretary of War  
Baker. It is but another step in ful-  
fillment of the threat of the union  
leaders to tie up all government war  
contracts in this vicinity, including  
the "Victory" destroyer plant at  
Squantum, if necessary to secure re-  
cognition of their organizations.

Officials of the Fore River works  
and representatives of the 3500 strik-  
ing mechanics, who returned to work  
on Tuesday, confer at the State House  
this afternoon with Henry B. Endicott,  
executive manager of the Massachu-  
setts Public Safety Committee, who  
has been selected by both sides to  
arbitrate the case.

The men, according to S. W. Wake-  
man, general manager at the works,  
have all returned to their machines,  
and the plant is now forging ahead full  
capacity on \$150,000,000 worth of gov-  
ernment contracts, under an agree-  
ment, which is designed to prevent  
further strikes at Fore River during  
the war. The men are receiving the  
new navy yard wage scale, which be-  
came effective on Nov. 1. Mr. Endicott  
having chiefly to settle the question of  
classification of the mechanics.

The workmen have been divided into  
three classes, the first class receiving  
a maximum wage, the two other  
classes receiving lower wages respec-  
tively. It is the workmen's contention  
that too few of their number are rated  
in the first class, and as a result of  
the arbitration it is expected that a  
standard of classification, satisfactory  
to both the firm and its employees,  
will be developed. Representatives of  
the navy yard are to aid the arbiter in  
his task, and it is hoped an agreement  
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## ANTISECTARIAN MEASURE WINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Amendment Prohibits Public  
Funds for Private Institutions  
—Judge Hyman Victor in New  
York City, Suffrage in State

Returns from the various state and  
city elections throughout the United  
States indicate some notable results,  
chief among which, perhaps, is the  
passage of the so-called anti-aid  
amendment to the Constitution of  
Massachusetts, barring appropriations  
of public funds for private insti-  
tutions or purposes. Woman's suffrage  
apparently has carried New York  
State by a large majority, a step  
which in many quarters is regarded  
as prophetic of the stand to be taken  
soon throughout the nation. In Ohio,  
it appears, the vote on the prohibition  
amendment to the state constitution  
is in doubt, although early figures  
gave the "drys" a substantial ma-  
jority. New Mexico went strongly for  
prohibition. The New York City elec-  
tion has resulted in the choice of John  
F. Hyman, the Tammany candidate for  
Mayor, by an overwhelming plurality,  
after one of the sharpest campaigns  
on record. In Chicago, the anti-war  
party was severely defeated. In  
Philadelphia, the regular Republicans  
won the election over the so-called  
Town Meeting Party.

## Massachusetts Election

Anti-aid Amendment and Governor  
McCall Are Winners

The decision of the Massachusetts  
voters to take another step toward  
complete separation of church and  
State by a constitutional prohibition  
of the use of public money for pri-  
vately controlled institutions, except  
charitable institutions, was recorded  
by an overwhelming majority of about  
75,000 at yesterday's annual state elec-  
tion, the complete unofficial returns  
of the voting on the anti-aid amend-  
ment giving a total of 206,362 for the  
amendment, as against 130,581 cast in  
opposition.

At the same time, the voters ex-  
pressed their confidence in Governor  
McCall and their approval of his dili-  
gent attention to war preparations by  
re-electing him to a third term by a  
plurality of 91,000, an astonishing  
margin for Massachusetts in an "off"  
year. With the Governor, the people  
returned to office the other Republi-  
can state officials and elected a Legis-  
lature which has a large Republican  
majority, as usual. Lieut.-Gov. Calvin  
Coolidge's plurality over Matthew  
Hale, who had the Democratic, Pro-  
gressive and Prohibition nominations,  
is, on the face of the unofficial returns,  
101,956.

Wilfred W. Lufkin, Republican, won  
the vacant congressional seat in the  
sixth district by a plurality of about  
11,000 over his Democratic opponent.  
This was the seat held for many years  
by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner,  
who resigned to enter military service.

A surprise in the legislative contests  
was the defeat of Senator James W.  
Bean of Cambridge by William E. Rus-  
sell, Democrat, son of former Gov.  
William E. Russell. The margin was  
close, about 16 votes, and there will  
probably be a recount.

As a result of Senator Bean's defeat,  
the Republicans will have 33 members  
of the State Senate of 1918, and the  
Democrats will have seven. The Re-  
publicans made a net gain of five seats  
in the representative contests, and will  
have in the next House of Representa-  
tives 181 members to 53 Democrats  
and one Socialist.

The absent voting and public trad-  
ing amendments, submitted together  
with the anti-aid amendment by the  
Constitutional Convention, were car-  
ried by large majorities. Complete  
returns on the absent voting amend-  
ment were: Yes, 231,817; no, 76,765;  
on the public trading amendment:  
Yes, 261,133; no, 52,497. The hostile  
attitude of some toward the anti-aid  
amendment is believed to have con-  
tributed much of the opposition to the  
other amendments referred to the  
people by the convention.

One of the surprises of the returns  
last night was the small margin by  
which the Democratic candidate for  
Governor carried Boston. Boston is  
considered Democratic by 25,000  
usually, even in an "off" year, but Mr.  
Mansfield's plurality yesterday was  
only 3739, the totals being: Governor  
McCall, 31,896; Mr. Mansfield, 35,633.

Republican leaders gathered at the  
Hotel Brunswick last night, where the  
returns from the towns and cities were  
announced to the gathering.

Governor McCall arrived at the hotel  
about 10 o'clock. Called upon by the  
cheering crowd to speak, the Govern-  
or briefly thanked all for the tre-  
mendous vote which, he said, was not  
a mere party victory, but a recogni-  
tion by Republicans and Democrats of  
(Continued on page four, column one)



JOHN A. SULLIVAN  
IN BONDING CASEFormer Boston Corporation  
Counsel Testifies That Mayor  
Told Him He Got \$10,000  
for Interest in Daily Company

John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for the City of Boston, told the Finance Commission today, upon the resumption of its inquiry into the liability bonding business done by the City of Boston, that Mayor Curley had told the witness that he had got \$10,000 for the sale of Mr. Curley's interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. This, Mr. Sullivan said, was in the spring of 1914. Previous to the testimony offered by Mr. Sullivan this morning, the Finance Commission called Standish Wilcox of the Mayor's office to the stand. Mr. Wilcox admitted the authorship of a political statement issued from Mayor Curley's office on Dec. 13, 1915.

This statement was to the effect that the Mayor had paid for the land on which his Jamaica-way residence stands with \$10,000 which he had derived from the sale of one-half interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. The Mayor has testified that he had no monetary interest in this company.

Mr. Wilcox admitted having been before the Finance Commission in regard to this statement. He declared that certain variances in the wording of answers put to him regarding the same subject were due to mistakes in the stenographer's transcript of his former testimony. He declared that he had written the statement which has appeared and reappeared in this bonding inquiry, as the result of a conference he had held with Mayor Curley.

Today Mr. Wilcox declared that he was in error as regards the Mayor's ever telling him that he (the Mayor) had bought his Jamaica-way land with \$10,000 derived from the sale of interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. He said that he wrote the statement after an interview with Mayor Curley and that what he had written was his "inference" as to what the Mayor wanted, the statement to make public. This statement was published in the December when the campaign to recall Mayor Curley was in progress. The political opponents of the Mayor had been questioning his financial ability to build and on such a property as his in the Jamaica-way. The statement, part of which told of the sale of one-half interest in the plumbing business accounted for part of the money in the property.

Following the calling to the stand and examining of Standish Wilcox by John A. Sullivan, Attorney Henry F. J. Abbott, special counsel for the Finance Commission, announced that he has no more witnesses to call at present, and the hearing was adjourned. It is understood that there are other men whom the commission may call if it is deemed necessary to add to what has already been brought to light.

Mr. Wilcox, during the course of his testimony, denied that he had ever written a speech of the Mayor reported in a Boston paper in the early part of 1914, in which the then candidate for Mayor, Mr. Curley, is reported to have said that he derived such an income from his interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company as to make him independent of political office. Mayor Curley, when he was a witness before the commission last Friday, characterized that report of his address as incorrect. He said that he drew no income from the plumbing business at any time during his connection with it.

Mr. Sullivan was called to the witness stand after Mr. Wilcox was excused. Former Mayor Nathan Matthews registered his appearance as counsel for Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan told of his being appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Curley early in February, 1914. He told of hearing that the Finance Commission had begun an investigation derived from a lot by the city to the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, that the commission believed that the Mayor was a member of this firm, and that were that the case the Mayor must have filed a written statement with the city clerk every time such a contract was awarded telling of his connection with this company. At the same time the city clerk would have to countersign the contract and not the Mayor.

Mr. Sullivan told of an interview with John C. L. Dowling in April of 1914, in regard to this matter, and of his telling Mr. Dowling that the Mayor had told the corporation counsel that he had sold his interest in the plumbing company. Mr. Sullivan, "that the Mayor had told me that he was in the Daily company. The Mayor told me that he had sold out his interest and had got his money."

Mr. Sullivan said that he had had more than one conference with the Mayor regarding this matter, the first conference being at the Mayor's own instance. At the first interview, Mr. Sullivan said that Mr. Curley declared that no contracts should be awarded to the Daily company. This interview was early in February, 1914. The Mayor said that he was interested in the firm, Mr. Sullivan related, hence his decision.

Later, the witness related, the Mayor told him that the fact that the Daily company was not making any bids for city business had caused the other plumbing concerns to raise their bids to the effect that the city was the loser. Mr. Curley, so Mr. Sullivan said, declared that it was his intention to sell out his interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company so that the company could bid for city business without any embarrassment to the Mayor. Not long afterward, Mr. Sullivan stated, the Mayor told him he had sold out and severed his connections with the Daily company and that "he

had got his money." At that time, Mr. Sullivan said, the Mayor did not tell him the amount. He declared he believed that the Mayor had said that he had owned a half interest in the business.

Mr. Sullivan detailed this information to the Finance Commission to protect the Mayor's interest, so he said he told the Mayor when he related the substance of his testimony to the Mayor later. He said that the Mayor did not seem to be displeased at the time.

When asked about the statement of December, 1915, Mr. Sullivan declined to discuss the conversation which took place between him and Mr. Curley on the Sunday morning in December. He said that a statement had been issued in the interests of Messrs. Storow, Attridge, Collins and Kenny, and which he told the Mayor was libelous. He refused to say anything about the statement issued from the Mayor's office later that day, in which the purchase of the Jamaica-way land was accounted for as coming from the \$10,000 got out of the Daily Company. He said this conversation was privileged.

Later, Mr. Hurlburt, through the question put in another form, drew from Mr. Sullivan that the Mayor had told him that he had got that amount of money from the sale of Daily Plumbing Company interest.

RUSSIAN DISPUTE  
IN CRITICAL STAGE

(Continued from page one)

Minister, under Mr. Kerensky's direction. The papers attribute the incident to the Cabinet's disapproval of General Verkhovsky's proceedings and views on foreign affairs, which at times assumed, it is stated, an internationalist complexion.

In a further foreign affairs debate, both Mr. Skobelev and Mr. Tereschenko emphasized the necessity that Russia's delegates to Paris should speak with one voice as expressing the will of a united country. Mr. Tereschenko declared that the delegates, whether Foreign Minister, representative of democracy, or both, should feel that the whole nation was behind them, a united nation.

Mr. Skobelev's speech cleared up a misunderstanding regarding the Soviet's attitude to Belgium and other peace problems. The Belgian Minister in Petrograd, he said, was satisfied with the Soviet's attitude. On Alsace-Lorraine no divergence parted the French and Russian democracies. Poland must be as united as possible and independent. The Armenian nation should have a guarantee of future political liberty if it had sufficient strength for an independent existence.

He declared that men like Prof. Milyukoff were pushing an open door in arguing for the neutralization of straits. Without complete disarmament it was against Russian interests. The Russian democracy would take care that its aims in international relations should not become chains for its own slavery.

The will of Russia, he declared, tended in foreign affairs toward the earliest possible peace.

Mr. Tereschenko replied that all the Allies wanted peace, but all moderate parties must establish concessions. The nation was fighting and suffering, but not falling on its knees crying, "We will accept any peace." To secure peace without annexations they must feel that the reconstitution of the army was continuing, and that hope in the Russian army had not been abandoned.

Replying to the charge of lack of vigor and continuity in the foreign policy, he pointed out the dependence of the latter on the internal situation. After Mr. Tereschenko's speech, which was frequently loudly cheered, the majority adopted the order of the day pure and simple.

At yesterday afternoon's sitting of the preliminary Parliament, Mr. Kerensky, referring to the extreme tendencies of the Maximalists, indicated his intention to suppress all attempts of these people, who would contravene the will of Russia and thus simultaneously throw open their front to Germany. Mr. Kerensky desired the preliminary Parliament to support him and discussion ensued.

## How Britain Has Helped Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Eric Geddes conclusively demolished the allegation that Great Britain was falling to do her duty by Russia in a naval sense in his parliamentary statement. In fact, Great Britain had sent probably as much war material as transport facilities permitted, although at different times faced with the danger that she might be sending vital supplies, simply to fall into enemy hands.

As to the Russian army today, however, The Christian Science Monitor learns from an authoritative source that there are real signs of improvement. There are two or three men in Russia who have taken in hand the reorganization of the army with great determination, and for the moment they appear to be succeeding. They are weeding out the extreme tendencies, encouraging any strengthening of good regiments and much is to be hoped for from their efforts.

## BISHOP WILSON SPEAKS

"To help win the war and rid the world of autocracy, the United States must be ready to send 3,000,000 or more men to the battlefields, and more if need be, and its last dollar," declared Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, resident in New York City, who recently returned from the battlefronts of Europe, before students of the Boston University School of Theology, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, this morning. Bishop Wilson, who served at the front with the Y. M. C. A., praised the work of that organization and expressed his hope that the \$35,000,000 the association is to open a campaign for on Nov. 11 would be oversubscribed.

LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

campaign will be fought, though this cannot be for some little time. There has been considerable activity in the direction of St. Quentin, but otherwise no particular movement by General Pétain's men.

## German Attack Broken Up

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A German attack on Lechaume Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse, which followed a violent bombardment, was broken up by French fire, the official statement said today. Around St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims the War Office announced the repulse, with losses, of enemy raids.

## German War Report

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The enemy forces on Tuesday penetrated at Passchendaele our positions on the eastern edge of the village, today's German official report asserted. North of Passchendaele the attack collapsed. At Beccelaere and Gheluvelt the enemy assault was shattered.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The official report issued on Tuesday follows:

The Tagliamento line has been won by us. The Italians are again in retreat between the mountains and the sea. Confagurations indicate their route of retirement through the upper Italian plains.

The military operations which secured a crossing at the mountain edge by a German and Austro-Hungarian division, which was eager to advance, drove a wedge into the naturally strong defensive positions of the enemy troops on the western bank of the river.

The rapid widening of the bridgehead thus gained by successful fighting compelled the enemy forces to evacuate the whole river line to the Adriatic coast. Up the river to the Fella Valley, Italian brigades still held out on Monday. The pressure of our advance also compelled the Italians to give up their mountain front.

From the Fella Valley to the Colbricon, north of the Sugana Valley, on a width of more than 150 kilometers, the Italians have had to give up zones of defense, which they have consolidated for years past, and are in retreat.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Liverpool troops raided trenches northwest of Quant, in the Hindenburg line, southeast of Arras, capturing prisoners, today's communiqué states. The British troops have been engaged in consolidating the positions gained.

The official report made public on Tuesday night says: Operations were undertaken this morning by the Canadian troops with complete success against the enemy defenses in and around Passchendaele and on the spur north-northwest of the village. The assembly of our troops for the attack was carried out successfully. At 6 a. m. the assault was launched as arranged.

The enemy troops had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs. Hard fighting took place at a number of points, particularly on the high ground north of the village and for a collection of fortified buildings and strong points on Goeborg Spur.

None the less, our troops made steady progress, and at an early hour the village of Passchendaele was captured, together with the hamlet of Mosselmart and Goeborg. Before midday all our objectives had been gained and a number of prisoners taken.

During the day the weather was unsettled. The rain, which fell at intervals, improved the visibility, however, and assisted the work of our artillery and aircraft, and combined with valuable observation gained by our advance, has enabled our guns to deal effectively with the enemy batteries and with concentrations of hostile infantry.

Yesterday afternoon's official report follows:

An attack was launched at 6 o'clock this morning against the enemy position in the neighborhood of Passchendaele. Our troops are reported to be making satisfactory progress.

On Monday evening, Lincolnshire troops raided German trenches in the neighborhood of Hulluch and brought back a few prisoners.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday says: We carried out several surprise attacks against the German lines, especially west of Auberville and south of St. Quentin.

A German attack on our small posts west of Carnillet was repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery fighting was rather vigorous in some sectors.

In Belgium there were patrol encounters. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The communication issued by the War Office last night reads: There was intermittent artillery fighting in the region north of the Chemin des Dames. It was very violent during the afternoon along the whole front of the Chaume Wood.

Eastern theater, Nov. 5.—The British artillery vigorously bombarded the enemy front between Lake Dofan and the Vardar. The enemy artillery reacted intermittently against our lines east of the Vardar. Enemy patrols were dispersed in the neighborhood of Moglena and the Tchernia Bend.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads: We elected the Turks from their

trenches and pressed them back in the direction of Komag. In the Tchovlin region, in the Ognot sector, our scouts overcame Turkish advanced posts.

Elsewhere there were only fusillades and scouting operations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—A withdrawal from the Tagliamento toward the Livenza was accomplished in good order, today's communiqué states, under the protection of covering units north-west and of rear guards southwest. The communiqué attributes the necessity for withdrawal from the Tagliamento to low water. Italian aeroplanes and aircrafts repeatedly bombed enemy troops repairing bridges or crossing the Tagliamento, and four hostile machines were brought down.

The official report issued on Tuesday reads: Besides persisting in intensified pressure from the zone of the upper Tagliamento against our left wing, the enemy forces have pushed various detachments toward the middle and lower course of the river.

Some hostile vanguards which came into contact with detachments of a grenadier brigade southeast of St. Vito-Al-Tagliamento were repulsed.

To establish our new line we were compelled to evacuate portions of the territory in the mountainous area, which has been occupied by the adversary after the withdrawal of our troops.

This morning an enemy airplane was brought down at Nervesa.

FIXED FIVE-CENT  
FARE ATTACKED

(Continued from page one)

dustries. Our street railways are greatly in need of more of their money. It cannot be obtained until the business is placed upon a sound basis. A plan which will assure a reasonable interest return will again encourage them to invest."

By the proposed new law, operation under which would be optional for any street railway in the State, the "investment value" would be determined in the manner now provided by the orders of the Public Service Commission. For the 3 per cent reserve fund, the companies would be permitted to issue bonds beyond the present legal limit, but no such fund could exceed \$1,000,000. The bonds would mature 10 per cent annually and be paid from earnings.

The reserve fund would be drawn upon only to pay interest and dividend charges, and then only in the event that the operating income did not meet these charges. A member of the board of directors of each street railway would be appointed by the Governor to represent the State. The Commonwealth would be divided into ten districts, for street railway supervision, and for each district the Public Service Commission would appoint a resident street railway supervisor, to be paid by the companies. To prevent delays in the readjustment of fares, the commission would continuously employ two examiners, to supply information. Gradual rehabilitation of each line would be required under the direction of the Public Service Commission, which would have power to readjust fares and transfer privileges, and large powers over the reserve fund and the disposition of earnings.

On behalf of the Revere citizens, Roscoe Ellsworth, president of the Revere City Council, said it cost 11 cents to go from Boston to Revere and only 8 cents to come back. The case in use was old and dilapidated. What the Revere people wished was one fare to and from Boston generally, as part of the metropolitan district.

Andrew Cassassa said that if the narrow gauge road alone had tracks into Revere he believed it would improve the district greatly. The Revere speakers complained that they had only a 20-minute service after the summer crowds had gone.

William Shaw, for the small holders of Boston Elevated stock told the commission that too much control by the State was responsible for that road's being almost in bankruptcy. "There must be Government ownership or help from the Government toward increased revenue," he said. "The State is practically confiscating the savings of persons who invested in this road."

GERMAN SOCIALIST  
PROGRAM IS STATED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—In an address at Elbing, West Prussia, Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, said his party would support the new German Government if it kept its promises, including those for equal franchise rights in Prussia, abolition of political censorship, and concessions to labor.

The support of the Socialists also was conditioned, he said, on the carrying out by the Government of a clear and firm foreign policy in furtherance of everything compatible with Germany's honor and future for the attainment of a speedy and lasting peace.

Otherwise, said Herr Scheidemann, the Socialists would fight the new Government as they had fought the Michaelis régime.

Once equal franchise rights in Prussia were granted and control of the Reichstag majority over the makeup of the Government and its policy were established—developments which, he said, were springing into being before their eyes—there would be no excuse.

Herr Scheidemann asserted, for refusing to negotiate peace with Germany on the pretext that she was ruled autocratically.

## HEPTOREAN CLUB

Mr. and Mrs. Michitaro Onagawa will give "Along the Road to Tokyo" in costume at a meeting of the Heptorean Club on Saturday afternoon in Unitarian Hall, Somerville. Mrs. Claire H. Gurney, president of the Massachusetts State Federation, will be a guest of the club.

GROUP OF WORKERS  
AT ARSENAL STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

will be reached within a couple of weeks.

Although officials of the Aberthaw Construction Company claim the construction on the new destroyer plant at Squantum has not been seriously delayed by strikes called by labor leaders, J. A. Bresnahan, business agent of the Carpenters District Council of Boston, claimed today that the unions have effectually tied up the job and that the progress of the new construction, upon which the navy is depending for speedy delivery of new destroyers, has been materially retarded.

J. T. Gilman, representing the Aberthaw Company at the Squantum plant, declared the only men who have struck are 30 steam shovelmen and a half dozen union carpenters.

The steamshovelers were out of action two days, he said, after which the company found men to replace the strikers. Mr. Gilman anticipates no difficulty in holding the men on the job, despite the union efforts, and says he will have between 5000 and 6000 men at work in December. At present 2600 men are working, including 1800 laborers, 300 carpenters and 500 skilled workmen engaged on sub-contracts, according to the firm.

Work on this "Victory Plant" started just a month ago today, and the Aberthaw Company states that satisfactory progress has been made. The frame for one steel building, 250 by 600 feet, is in place, and men are engaged in putting on the roof work. While this work has been progressing, gangs of laborers have been building dikes and raising the site four feet higher above sea level, while other workmen have been erecting a group of bunk-houses, a restaurant, recreation building and other structures for the comfort of the men engaged on the job.

To make the place more accessible a wooden bridge has been erected at a cost of \$20,000, and some progress has been made on laying a railroad track down to the plant, though this work has been retarded by the labor difficulties.

TROOPS NEED A  
HALL FOR MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The need for a hall for gatherings of large numbers of soldiers at training camps has aroused the enthusiasm of various people and organizations. The one organization to act immediately, however, has been the Merchants Association of this city, which has undertaken to raise a fund for the erection of a community hall for the use of the soldiers of the seventy-seventh division, at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

The association's project has the approval of Major-General Bell, commander of the camp. He appealed to the Merchants Association for assistance in raising the fund.

MORE THREADS OF  
THE FRENCH PLOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Matin states that by his own admission at the examination by a reporter of the second Paris court-martial, M. Paixseilles, formerly editor of the pacifist paper, Courrier Européen, and attached to the staff of the Minister of Inventories at the time M. Painlevé held that post, is guilty of having handed to M. Almeyre the confidential document relating to the Salonika military expedition discovered in M. Almeyre's safe. M. Paixseilles said that in doing so he did not think he was exceeding the instructions given to him. An accountant named M. Borchers has been arrested in connection with the Bolo affair and charged with having made a number of visits to Switzerland. M. Humbert is bringing action for libel against M. Tery, editor of L'Ouvreur and M. d'Hur, editor of Le Veil. M. Caillaux has appeared before Captain Bouchardon.

## BRITISH RECRUITS WANTED

Capt. Kenneth D. Mariatt, officer commanding the British and Canadian recruiting mission in New England, has issued an appeal to British subjects of military age in New England to "show their manhood" and enlist immediately in the Imperial or Canadian armies.

Captain Mariatt hopes to send at least 5000 more recruits to the Canadian training camps between now and the first of the new year. He says: "The time has come to speak plainly to British and Canadian residents of New England. Thousands of them of military age have avoided service in the United States Army on the ground that they are British subjects, and they have shown no inclination to enlist under the flag whose protection they claim."

"Our armies need more men than ever now. Americans, despite the draft law, are every day volunteering for the various branches of the United States Army and Navy. This is our war as well as theirs."

"The Massachusetts authorities have given us the names of 39,995 British subjects of military age. Less than 5000 of these have responded to our calls for volunteers. What is the answer of the other 34,000 and odd British subjects?"

Officers of the mission are now working on a plan to get into personal touch with the British subjects whose names have been turned over to them by the state authorities, particularly those who have claimed exemption on the ground that they are aliens.

SUFFRAGISTS SEE  
MORE VICTORIES

Rejoicing over the victory for woman suffrage in New York State, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association celebrated the event today with a "jubilee" luncheon at the Collier Club in Boston, where woman suffrage workers from Washington and leaders in the Bay State spoke.

A telegram is to be sent to New York congratulating the campaigners in that State, and resolutions to the same effect are to be adopted for incorporation in the records of the association. Mrs. Maud Park of Boston was the principal speaker.

"It is the beginning of the end of opposition in the East," said Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, in commenting on the New York victory. "This is the entering wedge and all the eastern states will gradually fall in line, if not overtaken by the adoption of the federal amendment by Congress. The blow struck by suffrage in New York will undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the consideration by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

MORE BERLIN-ATHENS  
MESSAGES PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Further telegrams which passed between Athens and Berlin during the Constantinian régime are published. They cover the period from January, 1916, to the departure of Constantinian and, throughout the whole period, they show Constantinian discussing with Berlin how to take offensive action against the Allies. A telegram dated January 6 of this year reveals the Foreign Minister telegraphing, via Bern, to the Greek minister in Berlin, asking him to inform Hindenburg that his request for information on the military situation on December 8 was only received by courier January 4. This telegram details Greek military positions and speaks gloomily of results of blockade.

FRESH HUNGARIAN  
CRISIS PRECIPITATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Budapest message reports a fresh Hungarian crisis, owing to the Premier's intention of introducing a new taxation scheme before the franchise reform measure. The Andrassy and Karolyi parties both object, Count Karolyi threatening desertion of the Government unless the franchise reform precedes all other business, and having left for Vienna to consult the King.

BIG SHIPMENT OF  
JUTE FOR YARN HERE

Jute, valued at \$2,000,000, and shipped in 38,714 bales, arrived at an Atlantic Port today from Calcutta, to be reshipped to Ludlow, Mass., for the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

The jute will be made into jute yarns. The cargo is said to be the most valuable of its kind ever brought to the United States, and the largest in point of the number of bales ever brought to this country, with one exception. The steamer brought 2000 tons of manganese ore in addition to the jute.

## FOOD TALK AT LOWELL

Mrs. Nathan Thayer, chairman of the women's committee, Massachusetts division of the Council of National Defense, and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, will address a public meeting on food conservation at Lowell today. Miss Arnold will address a similar meeting at Hyannis on Friday.

CONVENTION AGAIN  
RESUMES ITS WORK

About a Dozen New Amendments to Initiative and Referendum Face Delegates, Following Over-Election Recess

When the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention reconvened at 1 p. m. today, the delegates had before them about a dozen amendments to the initiative and referendum which had been filed since the measure was ordered to a third reading last Friday. Some of them provided for further modifications but the more important would restore the measure to something like its form before it was so severely amended on the previous stage.

The convention voted to end debate on the amendments at 11 a. m. Friday so that the third reading stage might be completed before the week-end recess. The measure will then be referred to the committee on form and phraseology which can make its inspection of the bill during the week-end.

A motion of Mr. Felker of Northampton to enforce attendance of delegates was laid on the table.

There were many expressions of satisfaction heard, as the delegates congregated in the corridors before the convention assembled, at the successful adoption of all three of the amendments which were referred to the voters yesterday. Congratulations were generously extended to some of the delegates who had borne the brunt of the attack by the Roman Catholic clergy on the anti-aid amendment.

Among the new proposed changes in the initiative and referendum resolution is an amendment offered by Mr. Walker of Brookline to restore the requirement of 20,000 signatures to an original initiative petition, instead of 4 per cent of the voters, and to substitute 5000 signatures for the 1 per cent additional signatures.

Mr. George of Haverhill, moves that, instead of a fixed number of signers to a petition, there shall be 3 per cent of the registered voters of the State, with 1 per cent more required for the supplementary petition. In order to be operative, an initiative petition must have the support of 30 per cent of the registered voters at the polls.

Mr. Putnam of Westfield moves to strike out all the provisions relating to an initiative on the part of the Governor.

Mr. Walker of Brookline moves that if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the Legislature shall appropriate the money which is necessary for it to go into effect.

Mr. Walker also moves to amend so that an initiative law shall not take effect for 90 days, instead of 60.

Mr. Bates of Boston moves to strike out the prohibition of the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

Two editions of the initiative and referendum resolution have been printed by the secretary of the convention. One is in the regular form of a convention document, showing, in uniform type, the initiative and referendum amendment as it was ordered to a second reading. The other is a special edition, showing the new parts in heavier type and the parts which have been struck out enclosed in brackets, so that the reader can see at a glance the original form and the new form adopted by the convention.

## Filenes' SERVICE FLAGS

Superior Service Flags, tailor made, of all-wool, fast-color bunting, in the exact shades of red, cream, white and blue, specified by the Government, 18x30 inches, \$1.50; 2x3, \$2.50; 3x5, \$4.

We take orders for Service Flags in quantities at wholesale prices.

## Larger Service Flags made to order

Filenes' mail orders filled—44 Star

Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

## "Priscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa - Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. All grocers.

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## HERR HAVENSTEIN ON GERMAN LOAN

Speech Delivered at Frankfurt-on-Main Affords View of Manner in Which Financial Situation Is Presented to People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The propaganda campaign on behalf of the seventh German war loan opened by Herr Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, in a speech delivered to the Chamber of Commerce at Frankfurt-on-Main, affords a view of the manner in which the financial situation is presented to the German public at the present time.

After a lengthy preamble, Dr. Havenstein insisted that the seventh war loan could be made a success if the will to make it one were forthcoming. German economic strength was unbroken and unshaken, he said, while the saving power of the German people was undiminished, and taxation returns to the ever-increasing income and wealth. Bank deposits were double those of the last year of peace, and those in savings banks and kindred institutions had never been so high. Savings bank deposits alone had increased during the first seven months of the present year by no less than 2,160,000,000 marks, as compared with 1,830,000,000 and 1,425,000,000 marks for the corresponding periods of the two previous years respectively, and the demand for treasury notes issued by the Reichsbank, on condition that they should be paid in again in return for war loan, had been even greater than in the case of the previous loan.

He well knew, the speaker continued, that despite previous campaigns of enlightenment, there was still much lack of comprehension and much hesitation to be combated, as well as such foolish assertions as that the Empire would not keep its word and redeem its pledges, that a special tax would be imposed on war loan securities, or that those who had subscribed already had done enough. Then too there were the pessimists, filled with anxiety, and continually asking what was going to happen after the war. Such pessimistic reflections pervade wide circles of our people, irrespective of party, said Dr. Havenstein, and such reflections are further disseminated by "vaterlandlose Gesellen," which we also have among us. These can only be combated by opening the men's eyes to the strength of our splendid fatherland. The trouble is that they do not know the economic strength of the German people, and do not know that the bankruptcy of the German Empire is inconceivable so long as our enemies do not attain their aim of once more dividing up the German Empire; and in that the pessimists themselves do not believe.

Whether, and to what extent and in what form peace—the strong and good peace for which we all hope—will also bring us an indemnity that will relieve us of a part of the war burden, depends, Dr. Havenstein proceeded, on the victory for which we are still fighting, and it will be as well, in connection with the pessimists, to leave this certain factor out of the question, and to review our own strength only. Victory and peace must and will preserve to us what our enemies envy, and what they fear, because they cannot imitate it; German industry and German efficiency at home and abroad. This, however, is also the most valuable factor in our financial and economic strength, as well as the strongest factor in our capacity to bear fresh burdens. This economic strength is unshakable, and has been but slightly diminished even by the war, while even what has been really destroyed and lost has been largely replaced by new branches of industry called forth by the war.

Germany, the speaker went on, had a great advantage over her opponents, in that the latter had been obliged to export large quantities of gold, and open large credit accounts abroad, whereas the bulk of German war expenditure had been circulated at home, and the interest on Germany's war loans would be paid to her own people, not to outsiders. Even so the burden would be heavy—the war credits so far exceed 90,000,000,000 marks, not to mention the provision that would have to be made for soldiers' families, and so on—but the whole would move faster in economic matters after the war, and a more modest standard of living, and the careful directing of fresh capital into channels that promised the most profit would also serve to meet the problem. Moreover, said Dr. Havenstein, when peace has secured a free road for German industry, both on land and sea, when the German merchant can again compete freely on the world market with other nations, then it will be seen that, just as none can imitate German industry, so none can permanently paralyze it. In this connection the extent of the burden borne by our people and our production is not the question; the sole question is whether this burden will leave us capable of competing.

On this point, also, the speaker continued, he was confident that Germany had nothing to fear. The financial and economic position of most of her opponents was much more unfavorable than her own. Russia had already broken down completely, France and Italy were not far from the end of their economic and financial strength. England was more heavily stricken than Germany, who with her allies had to bear but a third of the total cost of the war, which so far had amounted to some 450,000,000,000 marks, while England had to contribute the lion's share of the remainder. Indeed, Herr Havenstein declared that the weakening of England resulting from the war had so severely im-

paired her position in the world that she need not be feared as a competitor after the war, and he added that the German people, who had put by annually from 8,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 marks before the war, need have no fear that the empire would be ruined by the payment of interest on 7,000,000,000.

Proceeding then to argue that the German war debt would not have to be redeemed at the public expense, the speaker explained that the new type of 4½ per cent treasury bonds, which are to be a feature of the new loan as of the last, and are to be repaid by drawings at a premium of from 10 to 20 per cent, contain their own provision for redemption. He presumed, he added, that the 5 per cent loans would also be converted later into this form or a similar one, so that eventually the whole of the war loan would be automatically redeemed.

For the rest, he maintained that a great part of the money so far invested in war loan had not been represented savings, but capital released by the Government's action in taking over raw materials, stocks of goods, horses, and so on.

As for the anxiety expressed lest there should be a lack of available capital for commercial enterprise after the war, he assured his hearers that the lending institutions (Darlehenskassen) would remain in existence for a number of years—four or five at least—and that they would make special arrangements to advance money at a reasonable rate of interest to those who had subscribed to war loans, and who were in need of funds. The market will, nevertheless, be flooded with large amounts of war loan after the war, he continued, but the responsible authorities fully realize that strong and effective measures will have to be taken to combat this.

A process of absorption on a very large scale is contemplated, and he desired that the Reichsbank will carry it into effect in cooperation with the whole German banking world, which, to his satisfaction, has already formed itself almost everywhere into banking syndicates. In this direction too the loan institutions, which will only attain their full importance after the war, will be called upon to assist in solving the problem. With their help a great part of the capital necessary for the absorption of war loan will be provided, while the cooperation of the Reichsbank and of the banking world, which has been so extraordinarily successful during the war, will be directed towards facilitating the further sale during a period of years, and the final absorption of the securities which they have jointly taken up.

## MEETING OF IRISH CONVENTION AT CORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Writing under the heading "An Irish Rapprochement," the Cork Examiner on the opening day of the Irish Convention's sitting at Cork, said:

Every Irishman who believes that his country is destined to achieve great things—to enter in the near future on an era of progress and prosperity—will discern in the coming together of representative Irishmen of all creeds and classes signs which will intensify that belief and increase his confidence in Ireland's power to help herself. It is a happy augury of the better times that this country is to enjoy when North and South, East and West, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Unionist and Home Ruler meet in amity, and imbued with the sole idea of serving the interests of the land that is dear to all. The visit of the Irish Convention to Cork crystallizes the growth of that better feeling which enables Irishmen of ability and distinction, and representative of opposing political interests, to sink their personal predilections and meet in conference harmoniously to devise a scheme for the better government of the common country. Such a convention, even if by any means it failed to reach agreement on the major questions that it has assembled to consider, will not have been entirely in vain, for it will have taught the different schools of religious and political thought in Ireland to respect each other's point of view, and to realize that political sincerity and an intense love of Ireland is not the exclusive property of any particular party or creed.

Extraneous among Irishmen has, perhaps, been one of the most fertile causes of misunderstanding in the past, and prejudices, which in many instances may be traced to environment, have blinded each side to the good qualities possessed by the other. If the convention now sitting in Cork helps to bridge the political rift that has kept Irishmen divided, it will have rendered a service to Ireland the value of which it is impossible to estimate, and future generations will bless the names of the patriotic men who served their country faithfully and honorably, by placing the common interest above all and beyond all.

The Irish Convention gives practical expression to Parnell's dictum that Ireland cannot afford to lose the services of any of her sons. It is engaged in constructive work which, if it materializes, will prove of inestimable benefit to the country as a whole. For these reasons it deserves the support and good will of every Irishman who is interested in his country's well-being.

## DANIEL O'CONNELL IN IRISH HISTORY

Career From Viewpoint of Social Reform Examined—Activities in Domestic and Foreign Affairs Briefly Outlined

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is not usual to link together the names of John Henry Newman (1801-90), Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), and Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), yet they were three of the greatest of contemporary agitators. To those interested in the question of the causes of the success and the failure of movements those connected with the careers of these three remarkable men may well be commended. The movement of Chalmers for the reform of the connection between church and state in Scotland was completely successful. The Oxford movement, with which the name of Newman is imperishably connected, transformed the Church of England. The attempt made by O'Connell to repeal the union between England and Ireland was as complete a failure in his own day, as the attempts of Chalmers and Newman, in their different ways, were splendid successes.

O'Connell was the first true Celtic leader. Men like Jonathan Swift and Edmund Burke were essentially Anglo-Irish. O'Connell was a democrat by nature, and a conservative by grace; his face was set like a flint against every form of the revolutionary spirit. His wit, his eloquence, his sagacity and his power of combination made him a force in Ireland of the greatest magnitude. Loyalty to the crown was a dominant motive with him; he was passionately devoted to Queen Victoria. He was, unlike the Sinn Féiners of today, opposed to rebellion and to all outbreaks of crime on the part of his followers. He had no wish to separate England and Ireland. "There lives not a man," he declared, "less desirous of separation between the two countries; there lives not a man more deeply convinced that the connection between them, established on the basis of one king and separate parliaments, would be of the utmost value to the happiness of both countries and the liberties of the civilized world."

Important as O'Connell is in Irish history his career from the point of view of social reform is well worthy of examination. He was no mere magogue, reflecting the opinions of the people. He believed so firmly in self-help that he had little sympathy for the Poor Law, which he plainly thought weakened the thrift of the farmer. "It is so easy," he dryly pointed out, "to be benevolent and humane at the expense of others." He supported the Government scheme of national education, though his interest in it was not fervent. He honestly thought that the education of Roman Catholics ought to be wholly under the control of their priests. Sympathy from North America was important to him, yet he opposed the Canadian insurrection, though many of his fellow worshippers sympathized with it. His sincerity was also evident in his opposition to the slavery of the Negro. Many contributions came to him from the United States, yet in spite of this fact he denounced the slave owners in the most unqualified manner. When he was remonstrated with for conduct which alienated his American supporters, he appealed to the Constitution of the United States, which declared that all men were born free and equal. So far did he carry his love of freedom that he opposed, with all the eloquence he could command, the grant of \$20,000,000 to the slave owners in the West Indies, when their slaves were emancipated.

He belonged to that rare class which did not hesitate to oppose the people, if he thought they were in the wrong. For example, he was as strong a believer in the abolition of the corn laws as either John Bright or Richard Cobden himself. As his own country owed the greatest part of her prosperity to Foster's Corn Law, this is truly wonderful. "The provision tax," he wrote, "is, in its nature, most criminal. It is murderous. It is the most direct violation of the first principles of justice. . . . It is, in itself, so radically oppressive and unjust that it is incapable of moral mitigation. . . . The protected person, by the voice of the corn laws, addresses the workmen: 'You shall not buy your breakfast, though you have your hard-earned money to buy it with, until you have first paid me a heavy tax for liberty to purchase.' Earnestly as he thus pleaded the cause of the workman, he no less earnestly denounced him when his trade unions committed outrage. He manfully faced the hostility of the Dublin trade unionists, boldly telling them plainly of their violation of the principles of liberty.

In an age when Parliament was unreformed, he urged its reform, and reform, too, of the most radical order, advocating universal suffrage, the ballot, and an elective House of Lords. He was a steady and consistent supporter of religious freedom. Naturally he advocated the emancipation of the Irish Roman Catholic from the burden of the penal laws, but it is very much to his credit that he also advocated the abolition of the Test Act in favor of Dissenters. He pressed for the admission of the Jew into Parliament, and on this point he secured the unanimous approval of the Irish members, a matter which always gave him marked satisfaction.

As a barrister he possessed knowledge as well as insight into all matters of legal reform, desiring the cheapening, simplifying and codifying of the law, the multiplication of local tribunals, and the abolition of obsolete forms and phraseology. He was so shocked by the punishments inflicted for offenses in his day that he pleaded strongly for their

mitigation, urging inter alia the abolition of the death penalty. As befitting a man educated in France he endeavored to alter the law of bequest, making it compulsory on parents to leave at least half their property among their children. He desired to see the end of the usury laws, on the ground taken by Bentham, namely, that it was foolish to regulate the rate of interest by law. It is not a little strange to find that he powerfully opposed the imposition of the income tax, one of the chief means by which the cost of the present war is being defrayed. There are also his speeches in favor of the abolition of flogging in the army, for the abolition of the game laws and for the abolition of the taxes on knowledge.

In foreign affairs his interests were shaped entirely by his creed. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia persecuted the Poles and the Roman Catholics; therefore he was "the greatest persecutor (of Roman) Catholicity who has lived since the days of Diocletian." At the same time he was a staunch friend to the Roman Catholic liberal movement in Europe. Conservative as he was, he was delighted to witness the insurrection of Belgium against Holland. There was no feature in the Revolution of 1830 which he saw with such pleasure as the separation of church and state, and which he predicted, in true American spirit, would be in the highest degree beneficial to religion. When Belgium shook herself free from Holland she established a free constitution with absolute civil and religious equality under a Protestant sovereign. "It was," to use the words of that great historian, W. F. H. Lecky, "one of his first and deepest convictions that democracy was the future of the world, and that it was in the interest and in the power of the church fully to accept its conditions and to mold it by its influence."

## FOOD DEBATE IN FRENCH PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The food supply of the country was the subject of discussion in the Chamber of Deputies at a recent sitting. The difficulties of the food situation next year were particularly insisted upon by M. Victor Boret. With regard to the present harvest, he said that it would not amount to more than a third of a good year's yield, that is to say, it would only amount to 30,000,000 quintals. He would, however, base his deductions on the supposition that 35,000,000 quintals would represent the present harvest. In peace time the needs of the country amounted to 95,000,000 quintals, including grain for sowing purposes. It might be said that this figure had diminished since the beginning of the war, owing to three causes, the reduction in the population occasioned by the enemy's occupation of the northeastern departments, the number of French prisoners of war, and the losses on the field of battle. But it had to be remembered in calculating the needs of next year, that both the prisoners and the unfortunate population of the occupied districts might be liberated and that it would be necessary to feed them.

In any case, continued M. Boret, account must be taken of the fact that soldiers in the ranks needed more food than the same men when in civilian occupations. The presence on French territory of large numbers of military contingents belonging to other countries who had come to aid France had also to be remembered. Then, unfortunately, there was the waste. It thus may be said, concluded M. Boret, that the consumption may be valued at 90,000,000 quintals. There is therefore a deficit of 55,000,000 quintals, but, further, owing to the action of the farmers in reserving what is necessary for sowing purposes and for all the persons employed on their farms, a natural and perfectly justifiable course to take, there will only be left 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 quintals for general consumption.

## NEW ZEALAND'S WAR STRENGTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Speaking in the New Zealand House of Representatives recently, Sir James Allen, Minister for Defense, stated that the Dominion had sent away about 75,000 troops. In the course of his statement he said:

"I have prepared figures showing the position on Aug. 17, 1917, but they are not yet complete as I have not received replies to certain cable messages. On that date we had 14,681 men in England, of whom 6553 were at Sling Camp, and were available for service at the front. They were held as reinforcements in case of heavy casualties. Some of the other men were in hospital and convalescent homes. I have not got the number on leave in England at that time."

"Then we had at the front, including the division of the tunnelers, 24,320 men. The reinforcements held at Etaples, in France, as an immediate support for the division, numbered 3114 men. Available reinforcements in England and France, therefore, numbered fewer than 10,000 altogether. The casualties within a few days, covering the Messines Battle, were close upon 6000. I do not know what were the casualties in the recent fighting, but it is clear that the reserve is not too large."

"We had at that time 3211 men in Egypt and Palestine. I cannot say how many men were in hospitals in France. Fatalities, missing and prisoners of war accounted for 8353. Troops on the water consisted of between 6000 and 7000. That list accounts for more than 71,500 men. The number of men sent from New Zealand up to that time was about 74,000."

## GERMAN SHIPPING CIRCLES ANXIOUS

Altogether Two-Fifths of Country's Tonnage Lost—Financial and Industrial Concerns Take Direct Interest in Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There were few things of which Germans were prouder than their mercantile marine, and nothing which has been more damaged by the war. A writer in the Cologne Gazette in September, 1916, said that shipping in Germany had suffered more severely through the war than any other industry, more severely even than the export trade; and that there was serious anxiety in German shipping circles as to how its "grave wounds" could be overcome. The wounds are graver today and the anxiety greater. We may take the total German mercantile tonnage at the outbreak of the war as 5,500,000 in round figures. By destruction of ships, and seizure of ships by the countries now at war with her, Germany has definitely lost 2,160,000 tons (some Germans say more); and she may yet lose a considerable number of ships laid up in Chile and Argentina. In any case, however, she has lost absolutely two-fifths of her total tonnage, in spite of the curious fact that a quite unusual amount of her shipping happened to be in German harbors when she declared war.

But this is by no means the measure of the full extent of her loss. Her commercial ports are ruined; the President of the Hamburg House of Burgesses declared in May, not only that the trade and shipping of Hamburg had been almost completely destroyed, but that "simple restoration is impossible, because all the threads have been severed which united Hamburg with the whole world." Again, the great shipping companies have been earning no money, or a mere trifle by voyages in the Baltic; and their expenses have been tremendous. Interest and amortization cost the Hamburg-American Company \$1,250,000 a year; but more serious than this has been the upkeep of the ships in neutral harbors, and the wages and board of the crews. Herr Goetz of Hamburg, writing in the *Europäische Staats- und Wirtschafts Zeitung* on Feb. 3, says: "No one who has not experienced it can have any idea of the cost of such a board" (we may add maintenance of the ships) "at the present low rate of German exchange. It is an experience calculated to exhaust the treasury of the richest company." The companies are really being kept going by Government loans; but they have to face yet another blow in the future. A gigantic subsidy was granted by the German Government to the shipping companies, the monopoly of the emigrant traffic from Eastern Europe to America. To the Hamburg-American and Norddeutscher Lloyd it was worth from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 a year; and it is not expected in Germany that this lucrative traffic will revive after the war. If this be so, the enormous emigrant halls and all the other machinery of emigration, in which these companies have sunk so much money, will become a dead loss. It is obvious, therefore, that after the war, even if the Allies were to take no hand in the matter, German shipping will have a tremendous amount of leeway to make up, with insufficient capital resources, and the position grows more serious with each month that the war lasts.

Naturally there has been an outcry in Germany for two things: great building program (with prohibition of foreign orders), and state assistance. During 1916 a great deal



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was heard about the building program. German shipyards, it was said, had improved their position during the war; capital had been increased and works extended. Herr Ballin in August, 1916, issued an imposing list of ships building for his company; and there were statements of the same sort in the press, of which we may quote one from "Über Land und Meer": that the Hamburg-American had built 350,000 tons, and the Norddeutscher 246,000; during the war the German yards had been employed on a mercantile tonnage of 750,000. Those who remembered that the total German output for the decade 1902-12 was 950,000 tons were skeptical. But this talk, coupled with the discussion of subvention by the Reichstag in May, 1916, had its effect in Germany; there was a boom; the public bought shipping shares, and the holders in Hamburg and Bremen unloaded. Then in October, Herr Ballin came out with a statement that, when the war began, work was stopped on all the large liners, and soon after on freighters; all that was being done was preparation for building hard when peace came. As a matter of fact, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has recently referred to "the existing military veto upon new shipbuilding" as a well-known thing. We may assume that Germany will not suddenly produce a brand-new fleet the day peace is signed.

There is, however, no question that Germany at the peace will be ready with an enormous building program. The great financial and industrial concerns are now taking a direct interest in shipping, in order to secure tonnage space for imports at reasonable rates. One or two companies, as Krupp's, for instance, already own ships. In September, 1916, it was announced that a director of the Deutsche Bank and one of the Disconto-Gesellschaft had joined the Hamburg-American board. Herr Stinnes of Westphalia has secured an interest in the Woermann Line, which in turn has become closely allied with the Hamburg-American. The Thyssen interests have placed large orders with the Vulcan Company. Stinnes, the Hamburg-American, and the A. E. G. have combined to found a new yard, the Hamburger Werft. A director of Krupp's has joined the board of the Norddeutscher, and Krupp's have bought two shipping yards. The A. E. G. has bought land near Hamburg to make a new yard for itself. This year, 1917, has seen the foundation at Stettin of a new shipbuilding company, the Pommern Werft A. G., with a capital of \$2,500,000, which makes it the fourth largest in Germany; it will build large standardized freighters, and (it is said) will be ready to begin work in the spring of 1918. Another company, the E. Ritzlaf, has been formed at Stettin to build 8000-ton freighters; and the Reihartsgesellschaft of Hamburg has greatly enlarged its yards. The above list is probably far from exhaustive, but it indicates the activity at work, and also the way in which a closer combination of shipping with finance and industry is being sought.

## BELGIAN SKIPPERS REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded pieces of plate to M. Louis Philippe Dedrie, skipper of the Belgian trawler *Isa*, and M. Arsène Eugène François Blondé, skipper of the Belgian trawler *Raymonde*, in recognition of their services in rescuing two British shipwrecked crews in the North Atlantic Ocean in June last.



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## OTTOMAN SIXTH IN ARGENTINA

Status of the Turk Beginning to Attract Notice — Peaceful Business Expansion of Alien Traders in South America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—News-papers of Argentina are beginning to comment on the peaceful expansion methods of the Turks in the Argentine Republic. The last census showed that the Ottoman held sixth place among the aliens in this country. Out of a total population of 7,885,237, there are 2,357,952 aliens, of whom 64,369 are Turkish. The only nationalities that outnumber these are the Italians, Spaniards, Russians, Uruguayans and French, in the order named.

Perhaps it is neither strictly accurate nor fair to ascribe the world-wide activities of trafficking Turks and Levantines to a consciousness of any specific "policy" beyond the policy of trade; but whether the 20-cent peddler in the pampas with his wheelbarrow, or the bazaarkeeper on the *Pasado de Julio* is aware of this aspect of his existence or not, he is nevertheless rapidly building up a local reputation and a name in which "Turk" is synonymous with gain.

How far the alien traders in Europe have influenced the trend of war in favor of their compatriots overseas the Gentiles will probably never know; but from what one can judge of people prescribed from real intimacy by an unwarranted racial stigma, and a consequent aloofness, it would seem that the heterogeneous community here called Turks are every bit as versatile and adaptable to intensive trade usage in the New World as are the Jewish people elsewhere.

As often as not these Turks are eager to disclaim allegiance to the Sublime Porte; they endeavor to palliate the fact of their citizenship by saying that they come from this or that village in Syria, Tunis, Tripoli, anywhere but Europe.

They give one the impression of a people in exile, driven from home by the cruel scourge of war and the hopeless prospect of living in a perpetual chaos of political dissension. Though not more ignorant, as a class, than other peasants from Europe, certainly not one whit less intelligent, the Turkish hawkers and tradesmen in common, seem quite at a loss for a coherent understanding of their country's present imbroglio. Their sense of patriotism seems atrophied, or buried altogether under their indifference to the fate of an ungrateful fatherland.

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# DECISIVE VICTORY FOR ANTI-AID MEASURE IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from page one)

faithful work. He expressed the hope that in the near future Massachusetts would turn to biennial elections, and fall in with the majority of the states in the Union.

Later, Governor McCall made a formal statement, as follows:

"I am naturally much gratified by the size of my plurality and the friendship shown by my fellow-citizens."

"I did not think any active campaign on party lines would be at all fitting at this time, and I feel sure the result, so decisive in character, was very substantially contributed by many Democrats who voted for me."

"I trust the result thus brought about will serve to emphasize to the country the position that Massachusetts holds and that it may help the common cause in the terrible struggle which casts its deep shadow over us."

"I wish gratefully to thank Chairman Hanson and his associates upon the state committee and all my many friends for their untiring efforts."

## PRAISE IS GIVEN TO ENLISTED MEN

Chairman of Commission on Probation Says Response to Country's Call Is Encouraging

Proceedings at the annual conference of probation officers of Massachusetts at the State House this morning were brightened by a tribute which former Judge Robert O. Harris, chairman both of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation and an ex-emption board with headquarters at East Bridgewater—a dual position which has enabled him to observe human traits from widely different points of view—paid the young men of today.

"The response they have made," he said, referring to the war emergency, "has caused me to realize how small there is in young men that is good, and indicative of a willingness to drop off determination to seek their own benefit, and sacrifice themselves for the good of all. The fault with most people who get in trouble with the law is intense selfishness—a disposition to gratify their own desires without regard to the feelings or welfare of others. It is encouraging in this time of stress to realize that through the community there exists that capacity to yield the individual will for the public good which is going to make us a little broader and more homogeneous people than before."

Chairman Harris said also that the foundation of probation work has been an appeal to the good in men, and in a broad way the present period makes the same kind of appeal to all. "We have been pretty strenuously reminded that no one of us is the sum and substance of all good or wisdom," he said, "and that we must think a bit more broadly than before if we are to develop in ourselves our highest capacity for usefulness."

The conference occupied itself mostly with considering some of the newer phases of probation work caused by the presence in many communities of large numbers of soldiers and sailors. A number of probation officers participated in informal discussion, and Miss Mabelle B. Blake spoke of the work of the Women's Patriotic League. Luncheon was taken at the Twentieth Century Club, and the conference was resumed this afternoon.

## COASTGUARD SALVAGE WORK

United States coast-guard cutters are performing salvage work on vessels in need of aid, to a noteworthy degree, despite war conditions. It was reported in local maritime circles today. One cutter in the South Atlantic, is credited with saving in the last two years, floating property to a total value of approximately \$3,000,000. The rescue work was performed in the ordinary nature of cruising duty, and the press censorship alone has prevented many splendid accomplishments from being chronicled. The coast-guard personnel, which numbered only 3500 at the start of the war, has been greatly increased. It was officially announced last summer, that a number of coast-guard cutters were serving in European waters.

## OREGON PUBLIC SERVICE

SALEM, Ore.—The committee created by the Legislature to investigate the question of consolidating commissions and eliminating duplications of state activities is seriously contemplating recommending to the next Legislature that state employees be placed upon a civil service basis, it is announced.

## TWO OHIO REPUBLICANS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—John Galvin, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Cincinnati, while Cleveland re-elected Mayor Davis, Republican. A big increase is noted in the Socialist vote of Cleveland. Cincinnati elected a Board of Education opposed to the teaching of German in the public schools.

## ATWOOD AHEAD IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore city given Atwood, Republican, for state comptroller, a plurality of about 3000 over McMullen, Democratic incumbent.

Robert F. Stanton, Republican, probably has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore.

## EAST ST. LOUIS FOR COMMISSION

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—East St. Louis by a vote of two to one, adopted the commission form of government. Only about one-third of the voters cast their ballots.

## RESENTMENT SEEN IN BIG ANTI-AID VOTE

Overwhelming Majority for Amendment in Massachusetts Said to Show Feeling Against Ecclesiastical Meddling

The overwhelming vote by which the Massachusetts voters endorsed the anti-aid amendment is regarded in political circles as an indication not only that a large majority of the voters believed with the Constitutional Convention that there was need of safeguarding the public treasury against appropriations for privately controlled institutions, but also that these voters resented the opposition of ecclesiastics to a movement to perfect the organic law of the Commonwealth.

Unquestionably, according to views held in political circles, the total vote was swelled by many thousands of votes as a direct result of the attacks on the amendment recently made by Cardinal O'Connell and others of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. And in many districts, Roman Catholics, in large numbers, stood by their coreligionists who, as members of the Constitutional Convention, had supported the amendment after being led to believe that it would not be opposed by the hierarchy.

This was apparent in Ward 5 of Boston, a strong Roman Catholic district, where Martin M. Lomasney, leading Roman Catholic supporter of the amendment in the convention, resides and holds political sway. Here, as elsewhere in lesser degree, many Roman Catholic voters upheld the acts of their delegated representatives in the convention, declining to yield to church pressure exerted to prevent an addition to the Constitution which will make it impossible in the future for any religious sect to secure public appropriations for their schools or institutions of higher learning.

The deep concern of the majority of voters at the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy is credited with part responsibility for the large plurality received by Governor McCall, who is a Republican and whose Democratic opponent was a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Lomasney again revealed his political strength, even when he is lined up against the Roman Catholic clergy, by carrying Ward 5 for the amendment by the astonishing vote of 2529 to 573, notwithstanding that every other strong Roman Catholic ward of the city voted in opposition, some by votes of more than 3 to 1. East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston, the Dorchester section bordering on South Boston, Roxbury Crossing, the Dorchester-Roxbury ward, and Ward 26 of Brighton, all composed in large part of Roman Catholics, cast majorities against the amendment, but Mr. Lomasney held Ward 5 in line for the amendment by a vote of more than 4 to 1.

The Back Bay wards, Ward 16 in Roxbury, Ward 19 in Dorchester, the Mattapan ward, Roslindale and West Roxbury, all voted for the amendment by overwhelming majorities, while other wards bordering on these sections gave majorities which helped to swell the total and to place Boston among the municipalities favoring the amendment.

Some of the Boston returns indicated that many Roman Catholic voters who did not relish the interference of their church in the people's program to perfect the constitution expressed their feeling on the matter by staying away from the polls.

The five cities which gave majorities against the amendment are all centers of strong Roman Catholic influence, notably Fall River, where Monsignor Cassidy resides, Lowell and Lawrence. The other two are Taunton and Peabody. The several towns which opposed the amendment did so for one of two reasons apparently. In Blackstone, Roman Catholic influence is strong; likewise in Millville, recently set off from Blackstone. Dracut borders on Lowell and was undoubtedly affected by the Roman Catholic sentiment in its neighboring city. Monson and Belchertown, were probably influenced largely by the argument that the amendment would necessitate readjustments of the plan of financing certain non-sectarian endowed academies. Roman Catholic influence doubtless carried Southbridge against the amendment.

In cities where religious lines are often closely drawn in political contests the voting was relatively close on the anti-aid amendment, though these cities gave it a majority favorable vote. They included Cambridge, New Bedford, Chelsea, Salem and Woburn.

Springfield, where the only conspic-

uous secular press influence was exerted against the amendment, gave the proposition a vote of more than two to one.

Chilcopee, a place of strong Roman Catholic influence, favored the amendment by a substantial margin.

The towns of Gayhead and New Ashford divided the honors for highest percentages cast for the amendment. The former gave seven votes, the latter five votes, for anti-aid, neither polling any in opposition.

The town of Hanson was a close second, with a vote of 129 in favor to 2 in opposition. Hanson is located in the strong Protestant section of Plymouth County.

The anti-aid amendment takes effect Oct. 1, 1918, supplanting the existing Article XVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution.

Advantage may be taken of the absent voting and public trading amendments only after authorization has been given by the Legislature. Bills pertaining to such authorization will probably be introduced in the Legislature early in January next.

When it had become definitely known last evening that the anti-aid amendment had won, comments on the results were made by some of those who had taken an active part in the movement for its adoption.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, a delegate to the convention, said: "The result shows that the people of Massachusetts thought the amendment perfectly fair to all and calculated to take religious questions out of politics. It means that henceforth no public money will be appropriated to privately controlled institutions, whether sectarian or nonsectarian. The vote justifies the hope that the good will and mutual understanding developed in the convention by the passage of this great treaty of peace, now happily ratified by the people, will spread throughout the whole State. Now that it is settled right, let us forget all past differences and work together like brothers to win the war against Prussianism."

Francis P. Garland, secretary of the committee for the ratification of the amendment, and a former president of the Roman Catholic Union of Somerville, said:

"By ratifying the anti-aid amendment the people of Massachusetts have adopted a sound public policy in the expenditure of public money, and have wisely removed religious issues from the field of politics."

The comment of Edwin W. Curtis, chairman of the bill of rights committee of the Constitutional Convention, whose name the amendment bore, was brief:

"We made the contest on principle, and I am very much pleased with the result, especially in Boston."

Martin M. Lomasney, according to habit, would not speak for publication but his face revealed the satisfaction he felt at the result.

## DEMOCRATS WIN VICTORY

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The city election yesterday resulted in a Democratic victory, Moise Verrette, the party candidate, defeating Mayor Harry W. Spaulding, Republican, who was seeking a third term, by a majority of 1418. The Democrats also elected 8 of the 13 members of the city government, while Charles Swinson, the party candidate for overseer of the poor, won from Joseph Baudreau, Republican, by a majority of 1166.

## NOMINATION PAPERS TAKEN OUT

Those taking out nomination papers for the City Council today included George T. Daly, John J. Cassidy, Mr. Wellington, Thomas J. Coffey, John T. Moriarty, John T. Nolan, James J. Leonard, John M. McDonald, Louis E. Henderson, Philip L. McMahon, Patrick B. Carr and Thomas J. Francis. Dr. Bogan, Dr. George W. Galvin and Mrs. Eva Hoffman took out nomination papers for the School Committee.

## EXAMINATION FOR VACANCY

A competitive examination for women to fill a vacancy as secretary at the State Normal School in Bridgewater will be held Nov. 21. It is announced by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission today. The salary is \$800 a year, with maintenance, equivalent to about \$900 a year.

## DEMOCRAT WINS IN OSWEGO

OSWEGO, N. Y.—John Fitzgibbons, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Oswego. Suffrage carried in the city by 335, and will have about 1000 in the county. T. C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, was re-elected assemblyman for the ninth consecutive term.

## CLASS IN ENGLISH OPENED

An afternoon class in English for non-English-speaking women was opened at the Christopher Columbus School, North Bennet Street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon as a part of the Day School for Immigrants, Michael J. Downey, director.

## BOSTON RESUMES REGISTERING WORK

Women as Well as Men May Be Listed for Municipal Election, and Already 10,607 of Them Have Been Enrolled

Registration of voters for the Boston municipal election, to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 18, begins today and continues through Nov. 28. Women as well as men register for this election, as the former are qualified to vote on the school committee. Two are to be elected, the terms of Joseph Lee, the present chairman of the committee, and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, now serving with the United States Army in France, expiring in February, 1918.

When registration for the State election closed in Boston on Oct. 17, there were 112,451 men voters registered for the state election, and 10,607 women were registered for the coming city election.

Today supplemental registration begins, and from now till 10 o'clock Wednesday, Nov. 28, those women and men who have not registered for the city election may do so.

In preparation for the city election night registration will open tonight in room 111, City Hall Annex, first floor. Hours of registration in this office will be from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m. except Sundays. From Nov. 19 to Nov. 22, this office will be open for registration from 10 in the morning until 5 in the evening, while from Nov. 23 until Nov. 28, registration will be conducted in central places in every ward of the city, in ward rooms and municipal buildings when there are such, from 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock every night except Sunday. The final hour for registration for the coming city election when Mayor, three councilmen and two members of the school committee are to be elected, will be at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, Nov. 28.

Last December, when the Board of Election Commissioners made up their final figures, the registration of women numbered 10,946. As registration for women opens again today and continues through till the night of Nov. 28 it is believed that the final figures for this year will be greater than those of 1916.

The women are taking keen interest in the coming election for school committee. According to some of the election officials of the city, the rate of registration on the part of the women had been steadily increasing.

One good reason for believing that the registration of women will be larger this year than last, is that from April 1 until Oct. 17, 1856 women had registered for the Boston city election. If the women continue to register from tonight until Nov. 28, inclusive, in the same rate, there will be more women qualified to vote than there have been for years.

When the police listed voters and taxpayers on April 1 last they found that 9021 women were registered in Boston, and were eligible to vote next month. Since the police listing of April 1, 1856 names of women have been registered. Unregistered women may register from this time until Nov. 28 at 10 o'clock at night.

## PUBLIC TRADING PLAN IS RATIFIED

Voters of Massachusetts Favor State Taking of Food in Times of Necessity

The so-called public trading amendment to the Massachusetts State Constitution ratified by the voters of the Commonwealth on Tuesday, makes it legal for the State or any of its municipalities to take and distribute food and other common necessities during time of public emergency, in order that such commodities may be procured by the people at reasonable prices.

The voters followed the course of the Constitutional Convention and ratified the amendment by a large majority. The vote of the State was 52,133 in favor of ratification and 25,437 against. As ratified the amendment is substantially in the form as perfected by Martin M. Lomasney.

of Boston. The text as it will be incorporated in the constitution is as follows:

"The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessities of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions and the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the General Court shall determine."

It was the purpose of the framers of the amendment to provide a legal instrumentality for lowering prices to the ultimate consumer during a time of stress, such as the present, world-wide scarcity of foodstuffs has created, for example, by eliminating the profits now accruing to the middleman. It also was the purpose to break up monopolistic control of commodities within the Commonwealth and to end agreements to fix and maintain prices at a high level.

In final form the amendment, which has been advocated, in substance, within the State for many years, delegates broad, general powers to the General Court. Through its operation the state or municipal governments, subject to the regulations of the General Court, may go into the business, during emergency, of selling all kinds of common foodstuffs, including groceries and milk, fuel, ice, and the like.

It is the understanding of its backers that the amendment will even permit the State to contract with farmers to produce cattle in order to break any monopoly in beef. A feature of the proposition is that it is limited to times of public distress, a feature which other amendments considered by the convention failed to provide.

## "DRY" BOSTON URGED AT ASHMONT MEETING

Voters favoring abolition of the liquor traffic, who ordinarily do not take advantage of their privilege to vote, were urged to cast their ballots at the election Dec. 18, and help put Boston in the no-liquor column, in an address by Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, at the semi-monthly meeting and ladies' night of the Ashmont Brotherhood in the church at Adams and Ashmont streets, Dorchester, last night.

Mr. Magwood told the some 100 persons present that he believed Boston would enter the "dry" column, provided those who ordinarily do not take advantage of their privilege of citizenship would vote. It was his belief that these "stay-at-homes," as he termed them, were for the most part against the saloons.

The steady progress in recent years in Boston in sentiment favoring rid- ing the community of the liquor traffic was related by Mr. Magwood, and he estimated that at the election last year on this subject, at least 29 per cent of those eligible to vote stayed away from the polls, with the result already known; that is, the liquor element, which is always intact, voted to a man practically, as it usually does, postponing prohibition.

Mr. Magwood was introduced by Frank L. Brier, president of the brotherhood, who also spoke upon the urgent need of prohibition.

## VOTE OF NEW YORK SOLDIERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Packages containing votes cast by soldiers from this State in the various camps were opened today at the office of Secretary of State Hugo. The ballots will be compared with the poll lists and be forwarded to the election boards throughout the State, to be canvassed. It is estimated that 100,000 soldiers from this State voted. The number who voted at Spartanburg, S. C., where the former national guard companies are encamped, was 19,568. About 30,000 New York soldiers voted at Yaphank. It is estimated that 1500 New York State votes were cast by troops in France. The soldiers' vote will be canvassed before Dec. 15.

## REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Republicans maintained control of the fourth Connecticut congressional district yesterday by electing Schuyler Merritt of Stamford, the party candidate, to succeed Ebenezer J. Hill. Mr. Merritt was opposed by Lynn W. Wilson of Bridgeport, a Democrat, and Charles E. Haines of Bridgeport, a Socialist.

## NEW CHARTERS IN SEVERAL CITIES

Everett, Haverhill, Lynn and Waltham Vote for Changed Form of Government, While Methuen Decides to Be a City

An unusual number of referendum subjects were submitted to the voters in the cities and towns of Massachusetts at the State election yesterday, and a majority were accepted. In addition to voting in favor of three amendments to the constitution, the voters in the cities of Everett, Haverhill, Lynn, and Waltham approved of changes in their city charters, the town of Methuen in the northeastern part of the State decided to become a city, making 35 in Massachusetts, and the town of Winchester adopted a town manager system of government.

The city of Waltham voted in favor of employing a city manager, but Haverhill refused to add such an official to its present commission system. Lynn voted to return to a government similar to its old form after six years under a commission, while Everett modified its plan of nominating city officials by adopting a new caucus law.

The special features in the elections in the other cities were as follows: Attleboro—Acceptance of the act giving city laborers two weeks' vacation with pay.

Brockton—Heavy vote for Socialist candidates. Cambridge—Election of William E. Russell, a Democrat, and a son of former Gov. William E. Russell, to the Massachusetts Senate, over the sitting member, James H. Bean, a Republican. Chelsea—Rejection of an amendment to the city charter relative to the election of school committee.

Fall River—Polling of the largest vote majority against the anti-aid amendment of any city in the State. Gloucester—Acceptance of the laborers' vacation act.

Lawrence—Acceptance of the laborers' vacation act.

Lowell—Acceptance of the laborers' vacation act.

Melrose—Acceptance of the laborers' vacation act.

NEW Bedford—Rejection of the laborers' vacation act.

Newton—Election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives of Leland Powers, son of former Congressman Samuel L. Powers.

Revere—Success of the Republicans in carrying the city for the first time in eight years.

Somerville—Polling of the largest amendment of any city in the State.

Woburn—Absence of 15 per cent of the voters because of military duty.

## PRESIDENT CASTS HIS BALLOT IN PRINCETON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson traveled to Princeton, N. J., in order to cast his ballot in the State legislative election, returning to Washington immediately. A secret schedule of his special train, prevented any demonstration en route, but the President was given a noisy welcome at Princeton by university students. Accompanying the President were Mrs.

Wilson and Dr. Grayson, who joined the President after he had voted, for a walk about Princeton and through the university campus, where Mr. Wilson exhibited interest in the new buildings which he had planned when head of the institution.

## CHARLES E. SHATTUCK FOR SUPERIOR BENCH

Governor McCall today sent to the executive council the nomination of Charles E. Shattuck of Boston as justice of the Superior Court to fill the place held by Judge John H. Hardy of Arlington. Alden P. White of Salem was nominated by the Governor for judge of probate for Essex County, to succeed Judge Rollin E. Harmon, resigned.

Other nominations made by the Governor today were W. Lloyd Allen of Newton, to be associate justice of the Newton Police Court; William V. Thompson of Cambridge, master in chancery for Middlesex County; Walter Shuebruk of East Norfolk as justice of the peace.

Mr. Shattuck is a Boston lawyer who has practiced chiefly as a master and auditor. He was recommended by the Massachusetts Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association and the Middlesex County Bar Association. He never has been active in politics.

## HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION WORK

Coming together for the first time since the organization has been made a recognized part of school activities, the Boston Home and School Association, through representatives from the different districts, yesterday decided upon a program for the present school year. The meeting was held at school headquarters on Mason Street. Mrs. Esther M. Irving, secretary of the association and recently appointed assistant director of school centers in charge of parents associations in school districts, presented the plan of work from the standpoint of the schools. It is the wish of the superintendent of schools to have such an organization in every district in order that the parents may be brought more closely in touch with the school work to the end of greater cooperation and intelligent interest on the part of the parents.

The program as outlined and adopted yesterday assigns the subject of conservation of food and energy to the month of November. This will be taken up from the educational standpoint, purely. The work in December will be more specifically patriotic and will include community singing. In January work will be preliminary to the school gardens it is hoped to conduct more generally this year than last. The program for February is anticipatory to the third Liberty Loan. In March vocational opportunities, especially new lines of work that are opening for boys and girls will be considered. In April the actual garden activities are expected to begin.

## FORMER MAYOR RETURNED

CONCORD, N. H.—Former Mayor Charles J. French, who was defeated two years ago by Nathaniel W. Hobbs, the present chief executive of the city, after serving four terms, was returned to office in the city election yesterday. The vote was: French 1774, Hobbs 1704.

**Soap Alone Can't Give Best Results**  
But Borax With Soap Will

Then use the two combined—use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips—a combination of one part Borax and three parts pure soap. It's the Borax in these soap chips that does the work.

In handy chip form—saves you soap cutting. And they dissolve quickly.

**20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS**

An 8 oz. package of these soap chips is equal to 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap. Safe to use for washing the most delicate chiffons, laces, etc. Will not injure the hands. One trial of these Soap Chips will make you a constant user.

To make genuine, old-fashioned soap paste, add one quart of boiling water to three heaping tablespoons of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips.

**20 Mule Team Borax**  
Absolutely no better Borax for kitchen, laundry and bathroom. A time and labor saver. Always look for the picture of the famous 20 Mules on every package of both these products.

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**McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.**  
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## Rogers Peet Overcoats

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\$28.00 and \$45.00

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FOR LIBRARY, DEN, BOUDOIR and LIVING ROOM

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**McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.**  
Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers  
181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress Street, Boston



## GOVERNOR McCALL AND REPUBLICAN TICKET REELECTED

## STATE OFFICERS

## GOVERNOR

\*Samuel W. McCall, R., Winchester.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

\*Calvin Coolidge, R., Northampton.

## SECRETARY

\*Albert P. Langtry, R., Springfield.

## TREASURER

\*Charles L. Burrill, R., Boston.

## AUDITOR

\*Alonso B. Cook, R., Boston.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL

\*Henry C. Atwell, R., Lynn.

## \*Reelected.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1—David L. Parker, R., New Bedford.

2—Richard F. Andrews, R., Boston.

3—Lewis R. Sullivan, D., Boston.

4—George B. Wason, R., Cambridge.

5—Frederick H. Tarr, R., Rockport.

6—James G. Harris, R., Medford.

7—Matthew J. Whittall, R., Worcester.

8—Charles H. Wright, R., Pittsfield.

## \*Reelected.

## SENATORS ELECTED

## BERKSHIRE

\*George A. Hastings, R., North Adams.

\*Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden

\*Leonard E. Hard, R., Huntington.

## BRISTOL COUNTY

1—Silas D. Reed, R., Taunton.

2—Walter E. McLane, R., Fall River.

3—John Halliwell, R., New Bedford.

## CAPE AND PLYMOUTH

\*Charles L. Gifford, R., Barnstable.

## ESSEX COUNTY

1—George H. Jackson, R., Lynn.

2—E. Howard Forley, R., Salem.

3—Charles D. Brown, R., Gloucester.

4—Henry G. Wells, R., Haverhill.

5—James H. Teller, R., Lawrence.

## FRANKLIN-HAMPSHIRE

\*George B. Churchill, R., Amherst.

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

1—George D. Chamberlain, R., Springfield.

2—Daniel J. Buckley, D., Chicopee.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY

1—James E. MacPherson, R., Framingham.

2—William E. Russell, D., Cambridge.

3—Joseph O. Knox, R., Somerville.

4—James P. F. Smith, R., Everett.

5—Charles S. Smith, R., Lincoln.

6—Edward T. McKnight, R., Medford.

7—Edward B. Eames, R., Reading.

8—Arthur W. Colburn, R., Dracut.

## NORFOLK

\*Harold L. Perry, R., Weymouth.

## NORFOLK-PLYMOUTH

\*Kenneth L. Nash, R., Weymouth.

## NORFOLK-SUFFOLK

\*Herbert A. Wilson, R., Boston.

## PLYMOUTH

\*Edward N. Dahlborg, R., Brockton.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

1—John E. Beck, R., Chelsea.

2—John I. Fitzgerald, D., Boston.

3—Edward G. Morris, R., Boston.

4—Edward F. McLaughlin, D., Boston.

5—Malcolm E. Nichols, R., Boston.

6—George E. Curran, D., Boston.

7—Charles S. Lawler, D., Boston.

8—Herman Hornum, R., Boston.

9—Alpheus Sanford, R., Boston.

## WORCESTER COUNTY

1—James L. Harrop, R., Worcester.

2—Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., R., Worcester.

3—Fred W. Cross, R., Royalston.

4—George Fred Hart, R., Webster.

## WORCESTER-HAMPHIRE

\*Ernest E. Hobson, R., Palmer.

## \*Reelected.

## Representatives Elected

## BARNSTABLE COUNTY

1—George F. Dennis, R., Sandwich.

2—William N. Stetson, R., Yarmouth.

3—Jerome S. Smith, R., Provincetown.

## BERKSHIRE COUNTY

1—Alton L. Bellows, R., Clarksburg.

2—George B. Waterman, R., Williams-town.

3—Cornelius Boothman, R., Adams.

4—Frank Bartlett, R., Pittsfield.

5—Robert T. Kent, R., Pittsfield.

6—John G. Orr, R., Pittsfield.

7—John H. McAllister, D., Lynn.

8—Peter I. Adams, D., Stockbridge.

## BRISTOL COUNTY

1—William A. Bartlett, R., North Attleboro.

2—George M. Worrall, R., Attleboro.

3—James G. McCarthy, R., Mansfield.

4—Matthew A. Higgins, D., Taunton.

5—Joseph E. Warner, R., Taunton.

6—Benjamin O. Jones, R., Berkley.

7—David L. Kelley, R., Fairhaven.

8—Alfred M. Blissett, R., New Bedford.

9—George Walker, R., New Bedford.

10—Andrew P. Doyle, R., New Bedford.

11—Edgar F. Howland, R., New Bedford.

12—Gilbert G. Southworth, R., New Bedford.

13—Joseph E. Freeling, R., Fall River.

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# WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS NEW YORK BUT TAMMANY RETURNS

## NEW YORK ELECTS HYLAN FOR MAYOR

Judge Says People Are to Rule  
City in Coming Four Years —  
Whole Democratic City and  
County Ticket Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tammany for the next four years will hold complete political control of New York City. The Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Estimate, solidly Democratic for the first time since the McGlellan Administration, controls the city's finances and franchises, but sometime in conjunction with the aldermen, Tammany holds 42 aldermanic votes against 19 Republican and 6 Socialist. One of Mr. Hylan's first duties will be to choose a Board of Education with control over a school budget of \$44,000,000. A majority of the present board favor the Gary school plan, while Hylan opposes it. Tammany now has at its disposal a patronage exceeding that in the gift of the Governor of the State. Complete but unofficial returns this noon gave Hylan 297,282 votes or 46 per cent of the total; Mayor Mitchell, 149,307; Morris Hillquit, 142,175; and William M. Bennett, 52,673. District Attorney Swann of Tammany is reelected with more votes than his Fusion and Independent Democratic opponents put together. The Socialist, Hillquit, ran second in the Bronx and only 2713 behind Mitchell in Brooklyn. Edward A. Johnson and James C. Thomas Jr., Negroes, were elected to the State Assembly, and the Board of Aldermen respectively. Later returns indicate election of 94 Republicans, 46 Democrats, and 10 Socialists to the State Assembly.

Mayor Mitchell and the Fusionists charged Judge Hylan with being pro-German, but the vote for him and his own reiterated of loyalty may be accepted as proof that the voters believe he is a thorough American. His is not regarded as a pro-German victory, but rather a protest of the people against corporate interests and any attempt on their part to monopolize political support, and it is thought many of the German-American votes. The entire Democratic city and county ticket was swept into office.

Fusion leaders ascribed the defeat of Mayor Mitchell to the fact that Bennett was also in the contest. They declared that the Republicans refused to follow the advice of their leaders to vote for Mitchell, and, realizing that Bennett had no chance, they swung to Hylan as a rebuke to Republican leaders. Hylan's plurality is the biggest in the history of New York politics. Mitchell's plurality when he was elected four years ago, was 121,290, a record-breaker at that time. The Socialist vote fell far short of what the antiwar leaders had confidently predicted. They expected 250,000. Hillquit, however, proclaimed the result a crushing blow for "militarism," and asserted that New York had declared "for democracy and peace."

Charles F. Murphy called the result a victory for the people over campaign deception and fraud. He said that unscrupulous newspapers no longer represented the people, who now did their own thinking. The injection of false issues did not hide the scandal of the Mitchell administration, and the voters recognized the ability of the Democratic Party to reform these abuses and give an honest, economical and efficient administration. The Mitchell régime was reactionary, and the Democratic candidate and platform were progressive. A lamentable feature was the injection of the American issue into the campaign, resulting in the defamation of some of our most loyal citizens. He regretted that such eminent citizens as Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Root should have stooped to such contemptible conspiracy. But the American heart was glad to note that the great, loyal citizenship had decided that the Mitchell assumption of a monopoly of patriotism was false.

Judge Hylan said there was no issue of Americanism involved so far as he was concerned, for he was as loyal an American as any man. Democracy and the people, and not the corporate interests, would rule for the next four years. He was firm in support of every action of the Government in the war. He asked the newspapers to give prominence to his declaration of loyalty. He reaffirmed his statement made early in the campaign that the war must be fought to a conclusion, bringing an honorable peace to America. He quoted an early speech in which he said rottenness and wrongdoing must not hide behind the flag.

At 9:45 last night Mayor Mitchell sent a telegram congratulating Judge Hylan in a single sentence. Later he said there was nothing to be added to the mandate the city had given to Mr. Hylan. All good citizens owed to the new administration the same cooperation they had given his. With the nation at war, there was no room for division at home. The city had selected Mr. Hylan as its representative to coordinate its energies with those of the nation and every one would wish him the largest success. Merton E. Lewis, reelected attorney-general, was the only Republican who won in New York for a major position. There will be seven Socialists in the next state assembly, a net gain of five. There will be 95 Republicans and 48 Democrats. The suffragists have begun a united campaign for the federal amendment.

Returns from 3671 sections of the State showed that Mr. Lewis had polled 436,506 votes, compared with

382,871 for his Democratic opponent, Devoe P. Hodson, and 132,272 for S. John Block, the candidate of the Socialists. Lewis' average plurality in each district was 14, and if this ratio should continue until all returns are in, the Lewis plurality would approximate 80,000.

Governor Whitman repeats his declaration that there was no Hohenzollern issue in the campaign despite the Fusion insistence on projecting such an issue to the subordination of its legitimate issue, which was good government. The Socialists on an avowed pacifist platform made great gains and helped suffrage.

## Chicago's Loyal Response

City Gives 75,000 Plurality in Answer to War Challenge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Socialists, who had made the judicial election in Chicago Tuesday an anti-war campaign, were overwhelmed by a plurality upward of 75,000. Chicago, always eager in the mass to respond to any call of loyalty, made a splendid response to the challenge of its support of the war. The contests were sharply drawn between the Socialists on one side and a combination ticket of Democrats and Republicans on the other. Independent candidates getting a negligible vote.

Pro-German sympathies were apparent in some of the balloting, the twenty-fourth ward, a district with a strong German-American population, going to the Socialists. The twenty-seventh, also with a large foreign population, ran ahead on one of the Socialist candidates.

Despite their urgent peace appeal, the Socialist ticket ran ahead in but four wards and part of it in two more out of the city's thirty-five.

## Secretary Germer's View

He Sees Hillquit Vindication and Real Victory in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, commenting on the Socialist vote cast on Tuesday, said last night to a Christian Science Monitor representative:

"The balloting in New York City is a vindication of Hillquit and the campaign he made. It accepts Hillquit's slogan. The people issued an order to the Administration to begin to negotiate peace. After all, a peace must be negotiated and is a matter of terms.

"In Chicago, even if we didn't elect, I think the victory tremendous, and a stinging rebuke to those who charge us with treason and sedition. We made a great gain in strength, and if there had been three parties in the field, would have put over our candidates."

## Dayton Socialists Lose

Three Nonpartisan Candidates for City Commission Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DAYTON, O.—By an average majority of about 4000 votes every one of the three nonpartisan candidates for the city commission, running against three Socialists on an antiwar platform, were reelected. Each vote was permitted three votes, one for each of his three choices for the commission. The final vote showed that not a few voters divided their choices between the Socialists and nonpartisans, many voting for one man on one ticket and two on the other, showing their fear of a Socialist majority on the commission.

The election was the most hotly contested one in the history of the city, and until almost midnight the Socialists were unwilling to admit defeat. Throughout the campaign the Socialists stood their ground as an antiwar party, claiming that an overwhelming majority at the primaries was an evidence of the popular opinion and opposition to the war and the President's policies.

The election was decided on the basis of a majority vote for each man. As shown by the results below, the Socialist receiving the most votes was beaten by the nonpartisan receiving the least votes, by a majority of 2341 votes. The results were:

Socialist candidates: Willard Bar-

ringer, 13,633; Charles E. Geisler, 12,243; Daniel P. Farrell, 11,490.

Nonpartisan candidates: J. M. Switzer, 17,248; George W. Shroyer, 16,661; Albert I. Mendenham, 16,474. The total registration for the election was 33,000.

## Town Meeting Party Loses

Regular Republicans Carry Philadelphia by Substantial Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The regular Republican ticket won over the town meeting party in this city with majorities that will range from 10,000 to 15,000. W. Fredland Kendrick defeated Thomas F. Armstrong for receiver of taxes and Frederick J. Shoyer was elected city treasurer.

James A. Sheehan was elected registrar of wills, and Samuel P. Rotan, whose only opposition came from the Democratic party, was reelected district attorney by a large majority.

The vote for councilmen is still in doubt, but the indications are in a majority of cases that the Republican candidates have been elected.

The results in this city mean a victory for the Vane-Smith forces against the independent element of both the Republican and Democratic parties. The result of the judicial contests has not been tabulated up to a late hour. Throughout the State indications were that large Republican majorities were being piled up. The contests were for minor offices only. There were no leading issues at stake.

## Reversal in Louisville

Republican Mayor Chosen, the Third in History of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—There was a decided reversal of form in the election in Louisville Tuesday, when a Republican, George W. Smith, was elected Mayor by a small majority over Charles Cornan, Democrat. This is the third Republican Mayor in the city's history, the last one being W. H. Grinstead, in 1907, and George Todd about 20 years ago.

The present upheaval is considered to have been due to war conditions, which have removed many saloons from the city and which caused the absence from the city of many former Democratic voters. In Jefferson County, which has been practically stripped of saloons, the reversal was even more pronounced, the Democratic ticket running farther behind proportionately than was the case in the city. The results in the State indicate that 11 Democrats and four Republicans have been elected to the State Senate, with four races doubtful. In these races it is probable two Republicans and two Democrats will be elected. There are 12 Democratic holdovers and seven Republican so that the complexion of the next State Senate will be probably 13 Republicans and 25 Democrats. In the Legislative contests it appears that certainly 50 Democrats and 40 Republicans have been elected. Ten of the contests remain doubtful and it is probable they will be divided equally between the Democrats and Republicans.

## Socialists Fail

Their Candidates for Mayor Rejected in Cities of Any Size

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Socialist mayoralty candidates and their antiwar platforms were repudiated by voters in every city of any size where they made a fight, returns showed today. Elwood and Gas City, small towns in Indiana, elected Socialists. Luther Myers, Socialist candidate for mayor of Terre Haute, home of Eugene V. Debs, polled only 592 votes. Charles Hunter, Republican, was chosen by 6045.

In some towns the Socialists made big gains, but in others they polled fewer votes than in previous campaigns, when the peace-war issue was not raised.

In Schenectady, N. Y., one of the first cities in the country to elect a Socialist mayor, the candidate ran a poor third. Republicans were elected and the Socialists who campaigned on an antiwar platform failed to win one

office. Their total vote slumped from 4100 in 1915 to 3429.

In Akron, O., the Socialist candidate for mayor lost half the votes claimed by his party. Toledo snatched the Socialist under 2 to 1. In Lima, O., the Socialist finished last. Canton, O., buried its Socialist aspirant under a landslide.

Morris Hillquit, who made a spectacular campaign on "immediate peace" issues for mayor of New York, polled 142,178 votes. He had predicted 250,000 for himself. This was, however, the biggest Socialist showing in this city's history.

New York Socialists claimed election of 11 members of the Assembly and five aldermen. Jacob Panken, of Ford peace ship fame, was elected to the municipal court bench.

In Syracuse, N. Y., a heavy Socialist vote was polled in German precincts. The vote totaled 3430, but a Republican was elected easily.

## Not Up to Estimates

Socialist Gains in Ohio Nowhere as Large as Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The comparatively small gains made by the Socialists in Ohio was a feature of the election. Nowhere were the gains as large as predicted. In Hamilton, where previous Socialist victories had been won, only several councilmen were elected by the radical ticket. In Toledo, Cornell Schreiber, independent Democrat, won from Robert Hanworth, Socialist candidate for mayor. In Cleveland, C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist, made gains, but was decisively defeated. The same was true of Hamersmidt in Cincinnati. The Socialist vote was about doubled, but was not a serious factor. In Dayton, where Governor Cox personally led the fight, a bipartisan ticket was formed to defeat the Socialists. The move succeeded. The state trend was toward the Republican column.

## San Francisco Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Incomplete returns in the San Francisco municipal election indicate that for city attorney, George Lull, the incumbent, will defeat Frank Hennessey by about 10,000. Lull was supported by the municipal conference and civic organization. Hennessey made an Oakland bid for the support of the saloon interests. The contest for this office was the chief fight in the election. About 100,000 votes, out of a registration of about 154,000, were cast. The preferential election, the system which eliminates the primary election and gives voters three choices for the same office, which was used for the first time, worked well.

## Republicans Win in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Edward V. Babcock has been elected Mayor of Pittsburgh over William A. Magee by from 6000 to 7000 majority. The contest between these two Republicans on a non-partisan ticket was perhaps the warmest ever waged in this city. Mr. Magee, who served the city as Mayor for one term, is a member of the Public Service Commission of this State. He resigned from it when he announced his candidacy for Mayor, but is expected to go back to it as Governor M. G. Brumbaugh has never accepted his resignation.

## Rochester, N. Y., Reelects Mayor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hiram H. Edgerton, Republican, was elected Mayor of Rochester for the sixth consecutive time by a plurality of 13,104, the largest he ever received. His opponent was William A. Buckley, former Democratic postmaster.

## Steel Man Mayor of New City

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Archibald Johnston, vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was elected Mayor of the new city composed of the boroughs of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, which last July voted to consolidate under the name of Bethlehem. Mr. Johnston had no opposition.



## The Coward Shoe

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## SUFFRAGE WINS IN NEW YORK STATE

Nearly Two Million Women  
Get Right to Vote—Majority  
Is Estimated at 75,000—New  
York City Gave Great Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Suffrage won in New York State on Tuesday, and nearly 2,000,000 women were enfranchised, according to the latest returns. The majority is estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000.

The big suffrage vote was polled in New York City, where with 60 per cent of the districts heard from the women had a majority of 50,000. Up-state, on the basis of the returns from about five-sixths of the districts, suffrage was leading by a grant 40,000.

Returns from 3622 out of 5772 election districts in the State gave this vote on suffrage: Yes, 409,132; No, 357,040.

As the returns were received throughout the night at suffrage headquarters, and it became more and more apparent that "Votes for Women" were about to become reality, jubilation was unbounded.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Women's Council of National Defense, and an ardent suffrage worker, said: "The New York election will have a decided influence upon the British House of Lords in granting the extension of woman suffrage to the women of Great Britain. It will also have an influence with the national Legislature of France."

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Jr., president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said: "If we are beaten in New York City we go down with good government, and consider ourselves in good company. I have not given up New York State, as many of the up-state districts have not been heard from."

At a jubilee meeting tonight, the suffrage leaders said, a national women's suffrage party will launch the united campaign for the federal amendment. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the city party, says the organization will be used to further the federal amendment and to support war measures. She says the women will try to keep to safe-and-sane policies, to walk in the middle of the political road, and to prove that they are as competent to use the ballot as the men.

## Leader Looks Ahead

Success Expected of National Suffrage Amendment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national suffrage amendment will be adopted at the next session of Congress as a direct result of the franchise victory in New York, was the declaration made today by Mrs. Raymond Brown, who organized the vote fight in this State.

"If precedent is followed," said Mrs. Brown, "the New York delegation in Congress will be in favor of suffrage hereafter. That means 43 votes in the House and two in the Senate. I believe President Wilson is steadily working toward a national suffrage amendment. We, by our victory in New York, have made it easier for the President to support this legislation."

"There is no doubt that the amendment will go through at the next session. A repudiation of suffrage now would be a repudiation of the ideals we are fighting for in this war. But votes for women does not mean more women office-holders. We are interested, not in putting women into office, but in putting good men into office. I do not anticipate that the number of women in Congress will be increased unless some woman comes forward who stands as a candidate above all the men in her district."

"Women, however, will be found in smaller public offices in increasing numbers—as county treasurers, for instance, as a result of our victory. And you must say one thing for women—they are always honest in office."

Mrs. Brown was asked whether she

believed the vote of women in New York would make impossible another Tammany victory. "I wouldn't like to venture that," she replied. "but women are always conservative in their voting." Mrs. Brown said she believed Mayor Mitchell was the conservative in the New York mayoralty campaign.

## Victory Means Much

Federal Amendment Practically Won. It Is Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"To the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with its eyes fixed on the federal suffrage amendment, nothing in the world could mean so much right now as victory and votes for the women of New York," was the comment at the congressional committee of the national association, when the election news was received at Washington headquarters of the association.

"The voters of those women will translate themselves into votes of congressmen, and the federal amendment is practically won. Moreover, the New York suffragists had already announced that whatever the outcome of the election, they would immediately concentrate their forces upon Congress, and there are 1,014,000 women enrolled in the New York woman suffrage party, women who now are voters."

"The Ohio defeat does not discourage us. The referendum in that State was held on petition of the anti-suffrage presidential and municipal suffrage bill passed by the Ohio Legislature last winter. Eight hundred and twenty-seven petitions were circulated by saloon keepers, bar tenders, and brewery workers, and in the four counties where suffragists were allowed a hearing by the courts, they invalidated 8000 signatures out of 9000."

## Suffrage Defeated in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Returns from the larger cities of Ohio indicate the defeat of the presidential woman suffrage amendment. The vote, as counted early today, gave 139,823 votes for the measure and 190,739 against it.

## NEW MEXICO APPEARS "DRY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—New Mexico appears to have returned an overwhelming majority for state-wide prohibition in Tuesday's election. According to semi-official estimates every county in the State was carried.

Returns from 16 of the 23 counties appear to support their claim to a victory by 10,000 or better. The prohibition amendment carried Santa Fe by approximately 400 majority. Albuquerque, regarded as a stronghold of the "wets," has gone by 300 for the amendment. Dona Ana County, claimed by the "wet" forces throughout the campaign, has given a "dry" majority of 750 with one small precinct missing, while Gallup, a coal-mining center and headquarters of strong anti-prohibition forces, has given a "dry" majority of 38. Up to 9 p. m. Tuesday prohibition headquarters here had received but one precinct return giving is majority against the amendment.

This was from Lamy in Santa Fe County. Complete returns will not be available before tonight owing to New Mexico's many isolated precincts. While the prohibition forces have claimed that their main strength lies in the country districts, it is possible that the returns from the more remote precincts may reduce the majority.

## Wilmington, Del., Goes "Wet"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

WILMINGTON, Del.—Wilmington voted "wet" by a majority of 2371. Rural Newcastle County went "dry." Wilmington is the only remaining "wet" subdivision of the State.

## Pioneer Dry County Maintains Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The efforts of the liquor interests to win back the pioneer no-license county in this state have failed. Yates County has remained dry, and Milo, its chief town, has voted against the saloons by a 300 majority. This is the first report received at the anti-saloon league concerning Tuesday's vote on the liquor issue in more than 200 towns and villages. The reports as usual will be slow in coming in.

## PROHIBITION ISSUE IN OHIO DOUBTFUL

Wets Leading by 4101 Votes  
With Only 529 Out of 5756  
Precincts to Report — New  
Mexico Now Recorded as Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—This afternoon, the dry issue in Ohio still hung in the balance, with the "drys" claiming the State and the "wets" silent and apprehensive. With only 529 out of 5756 precincts to be heard from, the "wets" were leading by 4101 votes.

The precincts to be heard from have favored the "drys" in 1914 and 1915 campaigns. Harrison and Carroll counties, not heard from yet, alone returned majorities of 4000 in 1915. The prospect is that, if the "wets" win, it will be by a very close margin. In the large cities, the "wets" received their greatest shock. Cincinnati alone gave over 20,000 new votes to the "drys," cutting the wet majority from 68,000 to 45,000, while Dayton and Cleveland returned equally discouraging figures to the "wets."

Early today the wet vote in this city showed a marked increase with the coming in of the later figures, although the result was still in doubt. With 4346 precincts reported out of 5756, the anti-prohibitionists has a majority of 8,278. The vote then recorded was 384,042 for prohibition and 392,320 against it.

## Iowa Recount Results

Official Returns Fail to Cut Down  
Wet Majority in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Hope that the official recount of the vote would show the Iowa constitutional prohibition amendment victorious in the election of October 15th glimmered again today. Official returns from county auditors in 86 counties, however, failed to cut the 1000 majority against the amendment that was shown in the unofficial figures immediately following the election. The official figures from the 86 counties combined with unofficial figures from the remaining 13 counties show the following vote for the amendment: 214,143 compared with 215,252 against the amendment, "wet" majority 1009.

The unofficial figures as reported on October 18th were as follows: For the amendment 214,361, against the amendment 215,276, "wet" majority 1,015.

Wilmington, Del., Goes "Wet" WILMINGTON, Del.—Wilmington voted "wet" by a majority of 2371. Rural Newcastle County went "dry." Wilmington is the only remaining "wet" subdivision of the State.

## Pioneer Dry County Maintains Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The efforts of the liquor interests to win back the pioneer no-license county in this state have failed. Yates County has remained dry, and Milo, its chief town, has voted against the saloons by a 300 majority. This is the first report received at the anti-saloon league concerning Tuesday's vote on the liquor issue in more than 200 towns and villages. The reports as usual will be slow in coming in.

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The colors are as charming as their name—amber, beige, café au lait, mode maise, primrose, Tucson, gray, pigalle and pastel shades. White, too, with black, amber, gray and African brown embroidery (these are very popular). All are glace kid, pique sewn.

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F-6



TRANSPORTATION  
SERVICE BLAMED

Potato Prices Said to Be Due as Much as Anything to the Inadequate Means of Distributing Crop Over Country

Inadequate transportation facilities, as well as the tendency among farmers to hold their crops for higher prices, is blamed for the high price of potatoes by Arthur S. Browne, chairman of the potato committee of the Massachusetts Food Commission, today. Corroborative statements are made by I. D. Young, secretary of the Boston Potato Receivers Association, who adds that poor transportation has caused potatoes from the West to spoil on the way so that many carloads have needed thorough picking over before being put on the market. Behind the high price of 47 to 50 cents a peck retail, which obtains generally in Greater Boston, dealers place the Maine potato situation. In the first place they point out that the farmers in that region are asking more, in carload lots, for potatoes than the Boston housekeeper is charged. "They are not inclined to sell at any price," said Mr. Young, "and are fixed so they can hold back their supply for some time. Faced by such conditions on the north, Boston potato distributors are importing large quantities of potatoes from New York State, Michigan and further west. When asked why the western potatoes brought such high prices, Mr. Young replied that a great number were received in such condition as to diminish the supply and add to the freight charges on the good stock.

Paradoxically, the high prices retard the movement of potatoes and the slow movement of potatoes means high prices, said Mr. Young. In order to speed up the movement the receipts must be unloaded quickly and the public must take up the stocks on hand to make way for newer consignments. But the high prices are keeping the public from buying large quantities, Mr. Young was told, and he replied that the high prices were due largely to the Maine farmers holding back their crop.

Mr. Browne told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that he was greatly encouraged by the lower wholesale price of potatoes, which is about 50 cents per two-bushel bag lower than last month, selling today for about \$3.20. "I have been questioning myself during the past few days whether I had not blamed the farmers too much for the high price of potatoes," said Mr. Browne, "to be perfectly fair we must take into consideration the congested state of transportation throughout the country and the consequent delay in shipments.

"The effort of the United States Food Administration to make the farmers realize that the present is the best time to sell their potatoes at reasonable prices seems to be bearing fruit," he continued, "as the increased receipts should denote. This propaganda was entirely from Washington, but I am sure that it has helped the condition in many ways."

## Spinach in Market

Bureau in Report Says Advantage Should Be Taken of Prices

Spinach is being brought in large quantities to the Boston markets, still, says today's bulletin from the United States Bureau of Markets in Boston, and housewives should take advantage of the moderate price. The bulletin says:

"A large amount was offered for sale, the farmers for the most part reporting average prices of 40 cents per bushel, although some lots were sold as low as 30 cents per bushel and some as high as 50 cents. The supply of cauliflower is still large and the quality excellent. Prices to the farmers this morning ranged from 60 to 75 cents per box of 5 to 9 heads with the bulk selling at 60 cents. The lettuce situation remains unchanged. There is a good supply being offered with only a fair demand. The lettuce price to the growers averages from 25 to 50 cents per box of 18 heads, with the bulk of sales reported as 30 to 40 cents per box. Consumers are again urged to take advantage of the low price of lettuce while it lasts.

Root crops are in good supply with the exception of a temporary shortage of beets today. Prices remained unchanged, however, beets bringing from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel, unwashed carrots \$1 and washed \$1.15 per bushel, unwashed parsnips \$1.15 and the washed parsnips from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Farmers prices collected by the United States Bureau of Markets, retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration. Farmers reporting 112, commission men 18, loads 131.

Apples, 1777 bu (32 qts), \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail 8c qt (practically all Baldwins); No. 2, 75c to \$1; beets, bunch, 50 bxs (18 bunches), 50c, retail, 5c bunch; beet, cut, 119 bu (60 lbs), \$1.15 to \$1.25, retail, 4c lb; carrots, cut, 506 bu (50 lbs), \$1 to \$1.15, retail, 4c lb; cabbage, white, 845 bbls (80-90 lbs), \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail, 2 1/2c lb; cabbage, savoy, 53 bbls (40-50 lbs), 75c to 85c, retail, 5c lb; cabbage, red, 14 bu, 90c to \$1, retail, 5c lb; cucumbers, 45 bxs, \$8 to \$9, retail 18c each; lettuce, 1035 bxs (18 lbs), 25c to 40c, retail, 5c head.

Celery, 743 doz, Pascal, \$1.35 to \$1.40, retail 15c bunch; white, \$1.10 to \$1.25, retail 15c bunch; onions, 28 bu (52 lbs), \$1.50 to \$1.60, retail 6c lb; radishes, 155 bxs, 25c to 40c, retail 3 bunches 5c; spinach, 1414 bu (12 lbs), 30c to 50c, retail 20c pk; potatoes, 30 bu (60 lbs), \$1.70; squash, turban 174 bbls (100 lbs), \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail 3c lb; squash, Hubbard, 57 bbls (100 lbs), \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail 3c lb; tomatoes, hothouse,

2100 lbs, 20c to 23c; retail 35c lb; greens, 91 bu (12 lbs), 25c to 35c.

Cauliflower, 1291 boxes (5-9 heads), 60c to 65c, retail 15c and 20c head; romaine, 28 boxes, 25c to 35c; turnips, 79 bu (55 lbs), 50c to 75c, retail, 2c and 3c lb; parsley, 64 bu, 20c to 30c, retail 2 oz 5c; parsnips, 185 bu (45 lbs), \$1.15 to \$1.50, retail 5c lb; broccoli, 94 bu, 50c to \$1.25; kale, 74 bu (12 lbs), 25c to 35c; chloory, 374 bu, 25c to 35c, retail 10c head; pumpkins, 28 bu, 50c to 60c, retail 2c lb; leeks, 90 doz, 40c to 50c; fennel, 99 boxes, 50c to \$1.

There are also small amounts of bunch carrots, 50c box; Bay State squash, 2c lb; ripe tomatoes, \$1.50 to 5; green tomatoes, \$1 to 1.25 bu; oyster plant, \$1 doz; Swiss chard, 25c to 35c bu; cress, 35c to 40c doz; pears, \$1.25 to 1.50; quinces, \$3 to 3.50; mushrooms, \$2 to 2.50 bskt., and banana squash, 3c lb.

## Potato Prices Reviewed

Decline in Wholesale Markets Followed by Upward Tendency

Potato prices declined in wholesale markets throughout the United States last week, although during the past few days an upward tendency has been noted, according to the weekly market review of the United States Bureau of Markets, today. The report says, in part: Prices at shipping points, as well as jobbing prices, declined generally this past week, although a better feeling was registered in some of the eastern markets the last few days. F. o. b. prices at Presque Isle, Me., continue on the down grade, Green Mountain, bulk, per 11 pecks, going at \$3.25 to \$3.50 at practically no demand. Growers are holding on and refusing to sell at offered prices, and as a result, shipments from Maine fell off about 400 cars for the week. Shipments from Wisconsin were lighter by about 250 cars, although the f. o. b. demand was fair, round white selling bulk per 100 pounds at \$1.50 to \$1.70. At Moorhead, Minn., Red River Ohio are going f. o. b. at \$1 to \$1.05, a decline over last week. Jobbing prices were weak, Maine stock going from \$3.20 to 3.50 per 120 pound sack. Minnesota White varieties are jobbing \$1.35 to \$1.65 in sacks.

"The sweet potato market fell off somewhat in sympathy with the white potato market. The f. o. b. season is practically ended in New Jersey. Yellows, f. o. b. Swedesboro are selling from \$3.75 to \$3.85 per barrel. Cloth-top barrels, big stemmed Jerseys, declined to \$2.85 to \$3.10 f. o. b. Onley, Va., with shipments light and demand moderate. Virginia cloth-top barrels jobbed at \$3.50 to \$4.25 on most markets. Double-headed barrels, New Jersey stock, moved from \$5.25 to \$5.50 mostly \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Apple shipments and prices have held up well, with a steady demand at market centers. F. o. b. prices at Spokane, Wash., advanced somewhat, extra fancy boxed Jonathans going at \$1.35 to \$1.70 with comparatively few sales, owing to shortage of cars.

All Rollers are reported selling at a premium of 25c to 30c, Rome and Winesaps moved at a little higher figure. Extra fancy boxed Jonathans are jobbing from \$1.75 to \$2.75, mostly \$2 to \$2.25. Good barreled stock is moving from \$4.50 to \$7.

## COAL PROTESTING FOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans committee of the National Coal Administration is directing its first efforts toward the checking of profiteering among dealers in the poorer sections of the city, whose trade is largely by the bucket or sack full, and who have been realizing from 50 to 75 per cent profit on their sales.

This committee has sent out blank forms to all dealers asking questions as to costs, freight and other charges and sale prices. These forms have been filled out and returned by most of the dealers, and the committee now will attempt to determine the profit to which coal retailers are entitled, and thereby fix the price the consumer must pay for his fuel this winter.

## LABOR SHORTAGE SERIOUS

TACOMA, Wash.—Shortage of workmen on the Tacoma waterfront is seriously hampering work in the discharge and loading of vessels. Freight of late has become especially heavy, and it is difficult to obtain enough longshoremen to handle it. Every union man on the waterfront is at work.

DINING SERVICES  
AID FOOD SAVING

Hotels, Cafes, Clubs, Railroads and Steamship Lines Observing Widely the Wheatless-Meatless Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public eating houses, which include hotels, restaurants, clubs, and passenger steamships, have given their hearty and voluntary cooperation to the hotel division of the United States Food Administration in all parts of the country, and the results are extremely encouraging.

Ninety per cent of the first-class hotels in the United States have signed the pledge card of the Food Administration, and the others are coming into line. Although the movement for a meatless Tuesday and a wheatless Wednesday was not started until late in September, it has been generally accepted and is becoming the rule rather than the exception.

In New York City, for instance, out of 225 restaurants belonging to a certain association, 224 are observing the days for the saving of these two commodities which must be sent abroad. What this actually means in the matter of saving may be gathered from the fact that a hotel of 500 rooms ordinarily uses 1000 pounds of meat on Tuesday and now is practically serving none.

The New York Stock Exchange Club has officially adopted two meatless and two wheatless days each week, and prints on its menus a request that the members save sugar and fats and that they adopt the same program of food conservation in their homes.

Tracy C. Drake, hotel district chairman for the Middle Western States, says that the better grade of hotels and restaurants throughout Illinois have meatless days.

In Washington, D. C., every hotel of any consequence has signed the pledge card and has begun the meatless Tuesday and the wheatless Wednesday. The restaurants are also following the same plan.

Out of 65 railway dining-car services in the country, 47 have pledged themselves to work with the Food Administration in having meatless and wheatless days and urging the general plan of food saving on the public.

The passenger steamship situation has been more difficult for several reasons, but the voluntary services of an able passenger steamship man as an aide to the hotel section have been secured and he will assist in solving the problem.

Stewards and other hotel and restaurant employees are wearing Food Administration buttons and have pledged themselves to do their part. The hotels have worked hard for the success of the individual pledge campaign.

## Alaskans Sign Cards

About One-Third of Nation's Families Now Enrolled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alaska was added to the states pledging support to the Food Administration's plans for voluntary food conservation today, when Juneau sent in a report that 656 families had signed the food pledge. Alaska was not included in the pledge campaign committee's plans on account of its isolation, but it insisted on taking part. The Mayor of Juneau, according to the report that has come into the Washington headquarters, declared the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 2, a half holiday, and more than 100 volunteers took up the canvass of the city and nearby camps. Only a score of families refrained from signing the pledge for any reason, and the campaign is being continued, the report said.

New York City, which had a goal of half a million signatures, by today's report has passed that goal by a good margin, and now announces that it is after a million signatures. Its total at the Washington headquarters now stands 513,472.

Oklahoma has joined Louisiana, Alabama, and Vermont in the group of states that have passed the goals that were set for them, sending in today a count of 59,329 signers. Its

total is 155,046, over 5000 more than its quota. Texas sent in a report today of 46,197 signers, which raises its total to 252,015.

Not counting New York City, California still leads the states in the enrollment reports sent into Washington, with New Jersey second and Michigan third. The total enrollment for the country so far as reports have been made to Washington, is now 7,406,544—that is, one family out of every three in the United States.

SUGAR SITUATION  
RELIEF EXPECTED

New England Buyers Point to Conditions Which They Say Will Result in a Good Supply of Commodity Very Soon

Unusually early operation of Cuban sugar mills, the release of thousands of pounds of raw sugar by the British Royal Commission for United States consumption, as well as the 16,500 tons expected to be released by the Russian and Finnish governments this week, coupled with the approaching beet sugar supply, are facts which Boston sugar buyers point to as sufficient reason for expecting relief from the sugar shortage in New England soon. During the period of scarcity, which has obtained for more than two weeks, householders have been able to buy limited supplies from their regular dealer, provided the dealer was a regular customer of a refinery.

Inquiry as to the reasons which have led the smaller grocers to restricting their sales to regular customers, elicited this information: First, the supply of sugar in Boston has been almost entirely from the Revere Sugar Refinery, which received about 7,000,000 pounds of Cuban raw sugar less than two weeks ago, and has been working on that consignment ever since. This has limited the market to regular customers of the Revere concern. Two of the largest grocery concerns in Boston, together with a system of chain stores operating in the suburbs, have received daily supplies.

This amount has been sold to regular customers, leaving very little for transient trade. At the first of the sugar shortage, grocers limited sales to two pounds to a customer and have followed the practice since. Some, however, took advantage of this offer and went from store to store buying more than necessary for immediate needs. On account of this, say dealers, it was necessary to restrict sales to regular customers.

This sugar condition is considered to be beneficial by the Food Administration, according to a statement which says: "There is no reason for undue haste in this matter (of securing additional sugar supplies) as no one is really suffering from the temporary sugar shortage. Enforced conservation is not an unmixed evil as it brings to the attention of the American public, in not a harmful way, the vital necessity of conserving food products. America will have but one or two weeks of scarcity of sugar, while Europe has had three years of such shortage."

In reviewing the situation, the American sugar bulletin says: "The United States Food Administration may now be said to be in complete control of the sugar situation and to be rapidly perfecting arrangements for relieving the sugar scarcity. The arrival of beet sugar in the East is another week nearer, and already these sugars are shortly to be offered at New England points for delivery in small quantities, according to the urgency of the need, amount of sugar available and freight cars which can be secured.

Reports are current of the starting up of several Cuban factories, the Stewart Central and two other Cuban centrals being mentioned. Last year the first Cuban Central started on Dec. 4 and previously the earliest date was Nov. 21. It is reported that there is much old cane left from the last crop and that the dry, cool weather has favored the ripening of the cane."

The Hawaiian factories are expected to start soon and turn out a considerable amount of sugar before the first of next year.

HAWAII'S FOOD  
DATA FORWARDED

Territorial Commission Gives Washington Authorities Full Facts and Figures to Show the Island Economic Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—A complete resume of Hawaii's economic situation has been forwarded to Herbert Hoover, National Food Administrator, by the territorial food commission, which will lead, it is hoped, to advice or action by the national board which will help the islands better to contribute their maximum toward solving the food problem.

Hawaii, aside from being a military and naval outpost, is almost exclusively a food-producing and food-exporting territory and highly organized for this purpose; but for what appear to have been, at least, until recently, sound economic reasons, Hawaii has specialized mainly in sugar and is dependent for a large part of its ration upon importation of foods from the mainland and from Japan.

In the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1917, Hawaii's exports to the United States included the following: Sugar—581,291 short tons, valued at \$62,741,164.

Canned pineapples (practically the entire supply for the United States)—2,368,395 cases, valued at \$7,970,523.

Coffee—1,987,035 pounds, valued at \$297,972.

Bananas—257,037 bunches, valued at \$178,675.

Honey—1,249,240 pounds, valued at \$62,462.

Rice—3,527,846 pounds, valued at \$165,779.

Hides and skins—1,481,717 pounds, valued at \$295,216.

All other exports—Valued at \$510,725.

Total valuation of \$72,614,675. This year's sugar crop is estimated at 640,000 tons and the year's pineapple output at 2,750,000 cases. The 1918 output of sugar will probably be somewhat less on account of the recent severe dry weather.

The territorial food commission is endeavoring to cut down the need of food importations by stimulating the production of some of the commodities at home, by increasing the use of home-grown foods and by reducing the use of white flour, as well as the general discouraging of waste.

From the beginning, however, the commission has taken the stand that Hawaii's main function in the present national crisis is the production of sugar and that its duty is to increase the local food supply as much as it can, in addition to maintaining the present food output, rather than to divert labor or land now productively engaged to other and less productive, or more hazardous, forms of agriculture.

The estimated population of the Hawaiian Islands on June 30, 1917, was as follows: Japanese, 102,479; Korean, 4734; Hawaiian, 23,450; Portuguese, 23,990; Chinese, 22,100; American, British, German and Russian, 30,118; Filipino, 19,100; Partisan, 15,850; Porto Rican, 5240; Spanish, 2920; others, 646; total, 250,627.

Of this total 32,282 were in the public schools of the territory. There appears to be a belief that Hawaii is going to suffer a shortage of fuel oil. The commission has been given to understand that this matter has already been called to the attention of Mr. Hoover by Hawaii's delegate to Congress, the Hon. Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole, and will only say that a considerable part of the sugar produced in the territory is dependent on water pumped by fuel oil. The railroad systems of the four sugar producing islands run on oil, as do the electric light and gas plants of Honolulu, and practically all of the power plants in the islands, except the sugar mills themselves, which burn bagasse. Even the bakeries use fuel oil and the territorial Food Commission has been obliged to request the local oil companies to keep them going.

"A failure of our fuel oil supply," declares the commission in its letter, "would shortly paralyze our industries. Coal is not available as a substitute."

stitute and our wood supply is too limited to begin to fill the gap, and the destruction of our native forests and water sheds for any purpose would effect an untold loss."

BUSINESS ENLISTS  
TO WIN THE WAR

Southern Delegate to Conference at Atlantic City Commends Patriotic Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Business is unanimously and staunchly supporting President Wilson in the war with Germany, according to I. H. Petty, president of the Savannah River Lumber Company and head of other great lumber interests in this section, who has just returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he represented the Savannah Board of Trade in a war conference of American business, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Not one dissenting voice was heard among all the thousand delegates who attended the convention. In addition, there were probably 2000 visitors attending. The sentiment of the conference seemed to be the sentiment of the spectators. I consider this fact notable inasmuch as there was a full and frank admission on every side that some measures which the Government will have to adopt for the war probably will have an adverse effect on some businesses. We are at war now, and nobody can expect that there will be no inconvenience or discomforts."

"But in the face of this admission there was a unanimous sentiment to lay aside personal and private interests of every consideration. Business men generally seemed to feel that without support of the Government and its success their prospects would not be worth much."

"Much was heard of the after-the-war business. Consensus of opinion was that this period presents a new era in business in the United States. Already we are feeling a great change in our American enterprises. We have had thrown upon us many of the responsibilities of world business that heretofore have been held exclusively in the Old World. There were many opinions as to what changes would come in business with the advent of peace."

"I was impressed particularly with the unanimity of the business interests present in standing behind the President. They were there from every State in the Union, and representing every line of business. Everywhere there was a vital realization that the United States is confronted with a big proposition and a concert of opinion that business should cooperate with the Government. The whole aim of the conference and its tenor was to correlate and organize business for the best use of the Government. Business wants to win the war, and wants to do it quickly."

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## REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Republicans were successful in two of the three town elections held in Rhode Island yesterday, winning in North Smithfield and Portsmouth, and losing to the newly formed Citizens' Party in Barrington. The result in Barrington was a surprise, as the Citizens' Party elected three of the five councilmen as well as the tax assessor, in a town which has been strongly Republican for 29 years.

## GROWERS OWN BOX FACTORY

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—A \$50,000 cooperative apple-box factory has been organized here, and it is expected to save the growers four to six cents each on their boxes.

BRITISH VISITORS  
TO BOSTON LEAVE

Sir Stephenson Kent and Other Members of Party Speak at Luncheon in Their Honor by Chamber of Commerce

It is the duty of capital to make the first move to bring about the industrial peace in the United States necessary to success in the war, members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts were told yesterday by the commission sent here by the Ministry of Munitions of Great Britain at the request of this Government.

The two organizations jointly gave a luncheon to the distinguished visitors at the Hotel Brunswick. Speeches were made by Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., member of the Council of the Ministry and director-general of the Labor Supply Department; H. W. Garrod, deputy assistant secretary of the Labor Regulation Department; and G. H. Baillie, chief technical dilution officer of the Labor Supply Department. The other member of the commission is Capt. Cyril Asquith, son of the former Premier of England. It was the last meeting on the program of the commission's two-day stay in Boston, and late yesterday afternoon the members left for Hartford, Conn.

It was Mr. Garrod who said that capital should take the first step towards bringing about a settlement of the question which already is proving perplexing, after Sir Stephenson Kent had emphasized that it is most essential it be solved.

Mr. Garrod said that all classes will have to make great sacrifices in order to insure victory, and none will be greater than those which befall capital and labor. "I think," he added, "it is up to capital to make a beginning." It has greater wealth and greater education, he said, and in other ways is best able to make the required move in that direction.

Sir Stephenson Kent had already told of the plan by which industrial peace was brought about in England. "War," said Sir Stephenson, "is no longer a clash of man power, but of industrial organization. It is industrial organization which is going to win the war. In England our output of munitions goes up. I am thankful to say, almost daily. He then went on to show how rapid has been the increase in production.

England, he said, started the war with three government factories; it now has 150. Steel production in 1918 is expected to show an increase of 50 per cent.

The number of persons engaged in munitions work in July, 1917, he said, represented an increase of 100 per cent over the number in May, 1915. The number of women increased 700 per cent; the men, 50 per cent.

"We must have all asked ourselves if good is coming out of this war," he said, in conclusion. "I say, yes. The principal benefit I see is that your country and my country are partners; further, that they are going to be successful partners, and, I hope, partners for all time."

Mr. Baillie, the technical expert on the substitution of unskilled for skilled labor, to conserve the latter, talked on some phases of the situation. He said, for one thing, that in England more than one million women are working on munitions.

HIGHER MILEAGE RATE ASKED  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, the Central of Vermont and the Rutland railroads have today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase their passenger rates on mileage from 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents.

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BOSTON WAR CAMP  
FUND NOW \$114,737City Raises More Than Half of  
Its Share of \$200,000 and  
Committee Will Meet Today  
to Make First Report

Boston contributions to the War Camp Community Fund aggregated \$114,737.71 this noon, the third day of the campaign to raise \$200,000 locally, according to an announcement made by Allan Forbes, treasurer, only \$7158 being received this morning. Chairman Hugh Hancock states that the fact that fully 50 per cent of the money and pledges received to date has come from about 30 persons, indicates that the public does not fully realize the tremendous importance of this fund, which is backed by the military officials, and which is to be used to provide a wholesome environment for the soldiers at the military and naval stations and camps.

Prior to a rally at the "Liberty Bridge" on the Common this afternoon, the Rotary Club started its campaign to raise \$25,000 for the fund, the 12 teams organized by the club receiving final instructions at a luncheon at the Hotel Lenox.

The "Community Convoy" which is composed of about 75 business men, was to meet this afternoon at the Exchange Club at which time their first report was to be made. Chairman Hancock states that the canvassers report that many people have an idea that there is duplication of the effort between the War-Camp Community Fund and the Y. M. C. A. work.

"This is not the case," he said. "So far as the United States is concerned, both the War-Camp Community Fund and the Y. M. C. A. work are being done at the request of the War Department's commission on training camp activities. The Training Camp Commission has asked the Y. M. C. A. to do the work inside the camps, and the War-Camp Community Fund is to work on the outside. The particular function of the War-Camp Community Fund is to see that there are soldiers' clubs and means of wholesome recreation provided in all the communities near the 80 war camps, which is a task quite apart from the work assigned by the War Department to the Y. M. C. A."

"The fund, among other things, will permit such work as building of community club houses, with all that a club and its social atmosphere mean, including athletic contests, swimming, billiards, reading and writing facilities, and other features. It will provide the services of trained leaders skilled in community organization and recreation who will devote all their time to organizing the social forces of the communities for the benefit of the men in camp. Motion picture and theatrical performances will be provided, also entertainments at which volunteer artists will be on the stage, and where the men in camp will be given an opportunity to do their bit, and sing, or act for the entertainment of their comrades. Social and private parties are a feature of the work, also the promotion of home hospitality, with its Sunday dinners, music, pleasant friendships, good cheer, mobilization of church resources, and the like. In short, the fund will aim to provide for the welfare of the American soldiers and sailors when they are away from camp or ship, and by aiding this work, every American will be helping to win the war."

Three dollars for each soldier, sailor, and marine in the federal service is to be raised and expended during the next 12 months in the cities and towns adjacent to training camps and army posts. On an estimate of 1,250,000 men in all these camps, the fund will mean a total of \$3,750,000 to be spent directly for the purpose of creating an environment which will be a leading factor in determining the morale of the new American army.

The Boston Rotary Club has pledged itself to raise \$25,000 for the fund. It has 12 teams which will canvass within the club.

Another meeting will be held at the Liberty Bridge on the Common at 1 o'clock today. The speakers will be Courtney Crocker, Thomas A. Mullen, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., J. Prentice Murphy, and Capt. Vernon Stiles, vocal instructor at Camp Devens, Ayer. A concert will be given by a band of sailors from Commonwealth Pier.

## Training in Schools

Principals Seek Information in the Way  
of Adopting Courses

Principals of several preparatory schools for boys throughout New England have written Col. Robert H. House, chief of staff at Northeastern headquarters, asking what they can do in the way of adopting courses in military instruction in line with the idea of universal training. Colonel House has advised these instructors to visit him personally in Boston, where he will explain how schools may be of assistance. He has also sent out considerable literature bearing directly upon this subject.

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, formerly of the sixth Massachusetts infantry regiment, has returned from a stay of some length in Washington, D. C. He is now here awaiting orders from the War Department.

Capt. Joseph J. O'Hare, formerly aide to Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston at Northeastern headquarters, has been made assistant chief of staff to Colonel House. Captain O'Hare also has charge of athletics in the department.

Maj. Jacob C. R. Peabody is spending several days at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, where he is making an inspection of condemned property. Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser is anxious to get this disposed of before any orders for moving his command are received.

Men of draft age who have not yet been called to service, are desired for

enlistment in the quartermasters' reserve corps as wagon drivers. Men used to the care of horses are also needed for overseas service.

Sergt. L. H. Travers of the quartermasters' department has returned to his duties after enjoying an extended furlough at Pittsburg, Pa.

Brig-Gen. Lucius H. Warren, retired, called upon Brigadier-General Johnston at headquarters today. He saw much active service during the Civil War. He expressed a desire to visit Camp Devens, Ayer, and the necessary admittance papers were provided him by Brigadier-General Johnston.

## General Sweetser to Command

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser is to have command of a new regiment of New England men, to be formed of national guard remnants, according to orders received yesterday. The new regiment will be made up of guardsmen now at Westfield and Framingham. There also will be included the remainder of the first New Hampshire Infantry and units from the Maine and Vermont contingents. The officers will receive a course of instruction in the duties which they are expected to perform, and probably will be sent overseas at an early date. At the same time the men will be sent South for training. The regiment will furnish a guard for headquarters and other important points in France, and its men will serve as traffic officers on roads of communication back of the trenches.

## Governor Milliken at Camp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Governor Milliken of Maine was a visitor in camp yesterday. Following a review of the Maine regiment the men marched to the Y. M. C. A. auditorium where the Governor made a brief address. Later he inspected the barracks and mess kitchens.

In all the regiments more strict discipline is to be enforced. Such details as saluting will be insisted on, and the habit of overstaying leave will be corrected by stern measures if necessary. Neatness of attire will be rigidly insisted upon, as will conformity of dress to the regulations.

Each company of the division will soon be assigned a sector of the elaborate trench system in the outskirts of the camp. In the sham battles which will be enacted, the various companies probably will be held accountable for the defense of their positions. It is possible that some sham engagements will be used and cumulative records kept. Increased efforts are being made to complete the trench layout as soon as possible, and battalions, instead of companies, are now being sent out to help with the excavating. The French officers are getting well started in their work, each officer having a special department of instruction.

A chaplain has been appointed to the three hundred and second infantry regiment, commanded by Capt. Harold W. Clark. He is the Rev. H. C. Hoyt of Brattleboro, Vt. Another chaplain, the Rev. Oscar W. Reynolds of Salisbury, Mass., has been assigned to this division.

The parade of the Rhode Island men of the three hundred and first engineers' regiment, scheduled for next week, has been postponed until Nov. 17. John F. O'Connell, secretary to Mayor Gainer of Providence, R. I., visited camp yesterday, calling upon Lieutenant-Colonel Downing of the engineers' regiment. He said that when the regiment parades in Providence it is to be presented with regimental colors.

Governor McCall and other citizens of Winchester are to entertain 32 soldiers from the cantonment at Winchester Saturday night. The men are to be met in Boston and taken to dinner there, afterwards going to Winchester where the home guard will escort them to the Town Hall where they are to sing some of the marching songs of the army. A collection will be taken for the aid of the War-Camp Community Fund.

Miss Rose L. Dexter of Boston has notified the camp authorities that she will entertain five soldiers every week end by a dinner at some hotel and a theater party afterwards. Arrangements are being made to take care of the men for Thanksgiving. It is expected that the majority will be taken to their homes on special trains. Those who are left will be given turkey dinners, and entertainments are to be given. A delegation of 50 from the depot brigade are to be the guests of the Men's League of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Leominster tonight.

## Machine Guns Received

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The Machine Gun Company at Camp McGuinness has received six new machine guns with the Russian mount, and accompanied by a complete new equipment for each gun. Most of the companies are receiving recruits, filling up in most instances from their home cities and towns.

The work of trenchmaking has commenced under instruction of the Harvard men, and this work will be continued until the course has been run through. Instruction is also being given in bombing, and other methods of warfare. Football and baseball are popular diversions in spare minutes.

## Holding of Passes Criticized

Chief Yeoman Edward Horton, U. S. N. R. of the U. S. S. Salem, has registered a complaint against the practice of civilians who find bluejackets' passes for ships in the yard, recently issued, and retain these passes as interesting souvenirs. He points out that the navy yard rule is that when a pass is lost the rightful possessor can get no more shore liberty until that pass is returned, by mail or otherwise.

The Marine Corps yesterday accepted six out of 38 applicants for that branch of the service.

## THEATERS

## "The Grass Widow"

"The Grass Widow," musical comedy in three acts, Play and lyrics by Channing Pollock and Renold Wolf. Music by Louis A. Mirsh. Presented for first time in Boston at Park Square Theater, evening of Nov. 6, 1917. The cast: Vincent, the head waiter, Tom O'Hare; Annette, the cashier, Emma Janvier; Anatol Pivert, the proprietor, George Marion; Larry Doyle ("Aunt Abigail"), Robert Emmet Keane; Denise, a waitress, Natalie Alt; Colette, of the candy shop, Gretchen Eastman; Fernand Dore, Victor Morley; Jacques, the Count de Chigny, Howard Marsh; Lucille, his sister, Marguerite L. Fritts; Monsieur Paveran, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leon E. Brown.

As one of the new offerings of the current season, "The Grass Widow," which opened at the Park Square last evening, promises a success that should insure a long run. In this and other cities. It is not a "smashing big hit," but it contains all the ingredients—catchy music, a clever company, a well sustained plot, and attractive staging—that go to make up a popular musical comedy.

Messrs. Pollock and Wolf, the authors of the book and lyrics, are gentlemen well acquainted with all the ins and outs of the theatrical business. Unlike other producers—authors, artists and playwrights—who, disturbed by the times, have decided to throw over the past and all the traditions of their respective arts, they apparently believe, with good reason, that the usual form of a light musical entertainment has resulted, not because of lack of invention, but rather because it is really the most logical and popular structure. For this reason, they have not sought a new recipe for their musical potpourri, but better cooking.

It is the music of the piece that is the outstanding feature, however. Mr. Mirsh has contributed freely to other productions of the kind, but this is his first complete score. His pages are melodious and thoughtfully constructed. In popular terms, his music is "dancy" and more than one of his numbers will win a "whistling" success. "Love," the letter song, the whirlwind dance, and "When the Saxophone Is Playing" are particularly good.

As to the book of the piece, there seems to be some doubt as to where the credit belongs. The program gives nothing to indicate that "The Grass Widow" is not the original work of Messrs. Pollock and Wolf. On the other hand, it is stated that the play is an adaptation from a French piece, "Le Peril Jaune," and sticks rather closely to the original. Be that as it may, it gives a strong framework for the lighter elements of the production, and the audience is repeatedly quite willing to forget the singing and dancing to follow the interest of the story.

The use of the same letter of farewell by three different characters is a clever and logical bit of dramaturgy that gives excellent opportunity for the repetition of the leading song number. The weakness of the piece as it stands is in the lines. They are at times, of insufficient interest to avoid dull drags in the action, while the humor is often of the sort that no one sooner than Messrs. Pollock and Wolf would call flat and hackneyed in other pieces. There is opportunity for a generous introduction of fresh, snappy dialogue and humor.

Musically the play is very satisfactory. Miss Alt is a gracious actress, has a good delivery and control, and her voice is most pleasing. Mr. Marsh, who is built along the lines of Donald Brian, likewise fills the requirements, while dainty and vivacious Miss Eastman is charming. There is opportunity for Miss Eastman to introduce rather more elaborate dancing, as in the "Saxophone" number, but this will probably come later.

One of the best features of the acting was the work of George Marion, who played a French innkeeper. From comedy to tragedy it passed without effort and introduced suggestions of the grotesque and the pathetic with ease. It was work that would have won him high commendation in a carefully cast, straight play. The supporting company was very good and the settings in splendid taste.

## "The Star Gazer"

"The Star Gazer," comedy with music in three acts, music by Franz Lehar, book by Coco Hamilton, lyrics by Matthew C. Woodward, staged by Edward P. Temple. Under the personal direction of J. J. Shubert, Gaetano Merola conducting, first performance in Boston at Majestic Theater, evening of Nov. 6, 1917. The cast: Peter Blunt, Esq., John T. Murray; Kitty, his sister, Beth Lydy; Peckham, John Howard; John Squire, Alfred Hemming; Lady Puddifant, Jeanne Belyea; Rebecca Puddifant, Edna Temple; Elizabeth Puddifant, Carolyn Duffy; Alderman Hornblower, George Harcourt; Mrs. Hornblower, Catherine Manning; Martha Hornblower, Wanda Lyon; Squire Trendlecombe, Theo. F. Reynolds; Mrs. Trendlecombe, Elizabeth Goodall; Anne, Jeanne Methven; Lieutenant Claydon, Arthur Geary; Horace Bowyer, Esq., William Lynn; Nicholas Finchley, Esq., Jack Paulton; Miss Honora Titterton, Isabel Vernon; Mr. Percy Ebbelwhite, Paul Irving; Mr. Olyffe, Herbert Salinger; Footman, Owen Hervey.

For two acts the plot of "The Star Gazer" winds prettily its innocuous but useful way, making an entertainment that is a delight to eye and ear, with something new in these days of "jazz" music that flows gently and carelessly, reminiscent of the years before ragtime came to stimulate our living pace; story, too, that harks back to the simpler times before morbid moral and sociological problems became grafted on our drama. For two acts this refreshing new thing is allowed to continue, and then, in the third act, the most prettily-set of the three, into the daintiness and pink-and-white charm which has begun to cast its spell over the audience, are thrown handrails of mawkish, spoiling the illusion successfully created, destroy the artistic unity by changing the

mood, and tending to disgust that part of the audience which has appreciated the charm and cleanliness of what has gone before.

The atmosphere of the third act is so different from that of the other two that one is tempted to believe another hand than the author's had the shaping of it. Can it be that the magic words on the program: "Under the personal direction of Mr. J. J. Shubert" indicate the true reason for this artistic débacle? In any case they show where to place the responsibility.

The story of Mr. Hamilton concerns the pursuit of a likable young astronomer, Peter, by three young ladies, schoolmates of Peter's sister, Kitty. In the course of the action Kitty herself obtains a husband in the person of Arthur Howard and is very happy in her marriage. Anne Trendlecombe, refusing to believe the preposterous tales with which Peckham, the old family servant, tries to scare off the young ladies in love with Peter, becomes Mrs. Peter, to find that her husband's heart is more with the stars than with his wife. On the advice of Kitty a little touch of jealousy works the desired change in Peter, and he comes down to earth and an appreciation of his wife.

A slight and simple story this, prettily told. Mr. Lehar's music, too, harking back at least to the days of melody in long, flowing line, though certain intervals and progressions would have sounded strange to the ears of the good folk of 1830, the freshness of the play, its pleasing and refreshing orchestration is especially worthy of commendation. The voices of the principals, with Mr. Thomas and Miss Lydy outstanding, are well suited to the demands of the score. The improvement in Mr. Thomas' voice since he last sang in Boston in "Alone at Last," is marked. He knows how to sing, and his warm, clear baritone is never mistreated. Miss Jeanne Methven, possessing a clear soprano of considerable range, strains after some of her high notes, regrettably. Mr. Harwood, schooled in the old traditions of acting, offers an agreeable bit of comedy in his part, though he is one of the chief offenders in the bad taste of the third act.

## Concerning "Misalliance"

"Misalliance," Bernard Shaw's comedy which William Faversham will present at the Plymouth Theater, on next Monday evening, is, in the manuscript, written in a single act, without any intermissions. The scene remains the same throughout the play and the action is continuous. As with "Getting Married," which Mr. Faversham acted in Boston last season, Shaw has permitted the producer to give the comedy in three "parts" or "segments," though he does not allow these sections to be styled "acts." Last year he called Mr. Faversham: "You have heartlessly outraged clause ten of our agreement," because Mr. Faversham advertised "Getting Married" as a play in three acts. So this year nothing is said about acts, but the spectator is relieved by being informed that there are two intermissions during the performance. "Misalliance" is divided as follows: the first portion of the play ends with the discovery of Lina, the Polish acrobat; the second curtain descends with Lina's bodily picking up a young Ben and carrying him off the scene. Though Shaw has expressed himself as preferring to have the play done in a single sitting without any intermission, he agrees that no audience could stand the physical strain of such hearty enjoyment as he provides without some relaxation.

SHIP INDUSTRY  
SEEKS PROTECTION

PORTLAND, Ore.—Efforts are being put forth by those interested in the building of wooden ships here and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast to form a permanent organization, looking to the industry's protection, according to the Oregonian. The Chamber of Commerce, through W. D. Dodson, executive secretary, is lending its influence and assistance.

"The attitude of the Shipping Board is so peculiar that it is threatening the industry," declared Mr. Dodson yesterday. "It does not want all of the output, but at the same time apparently refuses to permit any other government to award contracts without holding over them the fear that it will commandeer the vessels. This is having the effect of driving away business."

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL  
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, AT 8:15

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NEW LECTURE-NEO PICTURES  
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Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.

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Our NATIONAL PARKS—Our PACIFIC COAST  
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COURSE TICKETS, \$4, \$3, \$2.50, NOW

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, AT 8:15

ROSAMOND YOUNG

Song Recital

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, AT 3

Margaret NIKOLORIC

Piano Recital

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 10, AT 3

MISCHA  
The Russian  
Pianist

A REMARKABLY TALENTED PIANIST  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

RARE INSTRUMENTS  
GIVEN ART MUSEUMWilliam Lindsey Presents Col-  
lection in Memory of Mrs.  
Leslie Lindsey Mason—Old  
Treasures of Great Value

In the Renaissance Court of the Museum of Fine Arts there was opened to private view on Tuesday an exhibition of old musical instruments, which have been collected by William Lindsey, and have been given to the museum as a memorial to Leslie Lindsey Mason, the collector's daughter. "View" is not a wholly appropriate word, though doubtless it was the only one the museum authorities could use in the invitations they sent out. For musical instruments were never intended by their makers primarily as objects to be looked at. The aspiration of the craftsmen who shaped the sounding boxes of wood and the tubes of wood and of metal that are found in the Lindsey collection was not so much to express three-dimensional beauty of form and of contour, as fourth dimensional beauty of tone. So while the ingeniously modeled violas and flutes that lie on stands and shelves in the Renaissance Court, and the curiously bent horns that hang on the walls have a certain charm for the eye, they make their chief appeal, at any rate to the visitor who goes to museums with his imagination about him, to the ear.

Not that anybody would walk around this new accession to the artistic belongings of Boston and pretend that he could hear every instrument in the room speak in its original voice. Such effort would hardly be worth while, except possibly to one whose occupation was instrument-making. But everybody who takes the slightest concern in the collection will certainly refer the objects he glances at in the cases to some musical experience, either at a band concert or an orchestral concert or at a parlor entertainment. Few persons, indeed, will be so matter-of-fact as to look upon the old instruments as a mere assemblage of cast-away tools.

Those who are intimately interested in orchestral music will be delighted with a visit to the Lindsey collection, because here they will get an idea of the origins of the various departments of orchestral sonority, or "color," as concert reviewers sometimes call it. In the violas, they will observe the precursors of the instruments that make up the string choir of the orchestra; in the recorders and shawms, the precursors of those that make up the woodwind choir; and in the horns and sackbuts, the precursors of those that make up the brass choir. They will be convinced of certain facts about the history of tone color which they have had presented to them in books or lectures, perhaps, but never before by concrete illustration. They will understand in terms of carving, joining and soldering and other processes of the wood-worker's and the cooper-smith's trades, just how the symphonic ensemble has come into existence. Some in their excitement over a new aesthetic experience may hasten to say: "Ah, yes—instrumental evolution! See what a marvelous advance the Nineteenth Century made over all former times!"

But softly! Where does the evolution come in? And in what did the wonderful advance of the last century consist? The most casual reflection on the subject proves that the colors of the free-tube wood instrument, of the double-reed and single-reed woods and of the horn were achieved before the Nineteenth Century opened. And as for the instruments of the violin

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family, they were perfected early in the Eighteenth Century. The only thing the modern period has done in the way of evolution is to perfect the mechanism by which the wind instruments are played and to complete their scale and rectify their tuning.

The more a visitor will study the Lindsey collection, the more he will feel convinced that the essentials of musical tone are ancient possessions of civilization. He may have his doubts about the artistic enthusiasm of a Seventeenth Century society that cultivated the twang of the lute; but generally speaking, he will believe that tone color is primary and permanent, and appreciation of it constant; and that only the methods in which it is used have changed.

MUCK ORCHESTRA  
AT WASHINGTONFavorably Received With Official  
Circles Represented—  
Baltimore Meeting of Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Karl Muck conducting, was favorably received by the Washington public at the opening of the series of monthly concerts in the National Theater on Tuesday afternoon. The concert began with a performance of the tune, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Dr. Muck leading, Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony and the overture to "Tannhäuser" were on the program.

The house was almost filled, although some former patrons of the concerts are said to have relinquished their tickets, because displeased at the refusal of the orchestral management to play the national anthem in Providence, R. I., a week ago, on the request of a group of Rhode Island women. Those in attendance included some from official circles.

BALTIMORE, Md.—At a mass meeting held here on Tuesday afternoon at the Lyric Theater, the action of the Boston Symphony Orchestra management in refusing to include "The Star-Spangled Banner" on its program in Providence, R. I., on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 30, was the subject of denunciation, former Gov. Edwin Warfield being the principal speaker. The sentiment of the meeting was directed particularly against Karl Muck, the conductor of the orchestra. A detachment of Maryland soldiers, attended, and the National Army Band from Camp Meade played selections. The singing of "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience was a part of the exercises.

Before the meeting the manager of the Lyric Theater caused the posters advertising the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which was to be tonight, to be removed. He said that representatives of the orchestra management had agreed, on account of the police prohibition of the concert, to refund ticket holders' money.

ALIEN ENEMY LAW IN QUESTION  
Henry J. Bessler was arrested at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company in Quincy yesterday, charged with being an alien enemy within the half-mile radius of Government shops, violating section 4 of President Wilson's proclamation. Bessler was employed on work on submarines and after he was taken to the United States marshal's office in Boston was confined in the East Cambridge jail pending disposition of his case by Washington.

FRANCE TO FIGHT TO A FINISH  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
RALEIGH, N. C.—M. Stephane Lauzanne, former editor of Le Matin, Paris, in a recent address before a Raleigh audience, said:

"France is not exhausted. It is prepared to fight this war out to a finish, until humanity, justice and civilization shall be guaranteed for the whole world."

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## EDUCATORS PLAN JOINT CONVENTION

Four Organizations to Unite in  
Boston Meeting at Which  
Problems Growing Out of the  
War Will Be Discussed

Educational questions growing out of the war dominate the program for the joint convention of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, the Massachusetts Superintendents Association, the New England Superintendents Association and the American Institute of Instruction to be held in Boston on Nov. 15, 16 and 17.

The joint meeting is the outgrowth of action taken by different organizations last spring favoring such a coming together of educators in place of the small group meetings which have been held heretofore and have been found to interfere with regular school work. Combining some of the organizations will be considered at this time.

A banquet at the Vendome on Thursday evening will open the convention. The speakers for this are to be announced. At 9:30 o'clock on Friday morning the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, will deliver an address in Committee Hall, State House, on the "Nationalization of Public Schools." He will be followed by the Massachusetts commissioner, Dr. Payson Smith, on the "Responsibility in School Administration"; the commissioner of education for Vermont, Myron H. Hillegas, on "Certain Junior High School Problems"; the commissioner of education for Maine, Augustus O. Thomas, on "Some Phases of Rural Education."

"Lessons of War Time for Education" is the general subject for the meeting in Committee Hall on Friday afternoon. The superintendent of schools in Boston, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, will introduce it with an address. He will be followed by 10-minute addresses from Commissioner Claxton, who will speak on such lessons as apply to national needs; Supt. John F. Scully of Brockton, on the subject as pertaining to city schools; Hurr P. Jones of the Massachusetts Board of Education, as pertaining to villages and rural schools; Prof. G. L. Farley of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on the phase dealing with agriculture and food conservation; Miss Ellen N. Morris of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, as applying to work for girls, and Principal A. G. Boyden of the Bridgewater Normal School, on its application to the training of teachers.

Olla W. Caldwell, director of the Lincoln School of Teachers' College, opened in September as an experimental school of the General Education Board, will give an address in Kingsley Hall on Friday afternoon on "Changing Educational Ideals." Alexander Melikoff, president of Amherst College, will speak on "Educational Ideals Which Ought Not to Change." The discussion to follow is to be led by Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Andover, and Commissioner Hillegas.

"A War Time (1917) Visit to France and French Schools" is the subject of an address to be given on Friday evening in Ford Hall by Dr. J. H. Finley, the commissioner of education for New York. Dean Graven Laycock of Dartmouth College will speak on "The War and Internationalism." "What the War Has Taught the Teachers" is the subject of an address to be given by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

On Saturday morning Arthur W. Dunn, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Education, will speak on "Training for Citizenship" and the commissioner of education for New Jersey, Calvin N. Kendall, will give an address on "Realizing the Purposes of Modern Education."

## NEWSPAPER EXPRESS TAX TO BE BY BULK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newspaper publishers have been told by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper that the war tax of one per cent on each 20 cents or fraction of that amount charged by express companies is to be assessed according to charges based on bulk weight of newspaper bundles, and that it would be necessary to weigh each package separately to determine the individual charge and tax. This ruling, which is subject to review by Secretary McAdoo, will mean a saving of time and money to publishers using express companies for distribution.

## BRITISH TAKE OVER PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to late published accounts, says Commerce Reports, the phosphate deposits in the Pacific owned by German interests have been taken over by British interests, especially the deposits on Ocean and Ngau islands, which are considered fine. In the past they have paid dividends of 25.75 per cent to the companies operating them. The question of the New Zealand Government securing some of these deposits in order to make sure of a sufficient supply of phosphates for this Dominion has been taken up in Parliament.

## COAL OPERATORS PLEDGE LOYALTY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association meeting at Terre Haute, pledged fealty to the Indiana Fuel Administration, and adopted a resolution pledging Indiana operators as individuals to the program mapped out by Evans

Woollen, Fuel Administrator for Indiana, says the News.

Many patriotic talks were given by coal operators present. Phil H. Penna, secretary of the association, declared that Mr. Woollen was the first to "recognize us as men," while M. L. Gould, member of the miners' committee, said that "our boys can't go over the top in France" unless the coal operators supply coal as the Fuel Administration orders.

## SIR R. BORDEN AND SIR W. LAURIER

Possibility That the Two Leaders May Both Stand for Ottawa Arouses Keen Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is just possible that Ottawa may see one of the most spectacular political contests ever witnessed in Canada. To solve the somewhat inharmonious condition in the city, owing to the nomination by the Old Conservative Association of two straight-out Conservatives, without any reference to the Unionist Liberals in the constituency, the citizen newspaper recently made the suggestion that Sir Robert Borden should run as the English-speaking member. Ottawa has two seats, one of which was filled in the last Parliament by an English-speaking Conservative and the other by a French-Canadian.

Tonight the city was filled with expectation by the news that the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had consented to run as the French-Canadian candidate in Ottawa, and, as was natural, again the possibility of Sir Robert Borden accepting the Unionist nomination has been discussed. The meeting of the two leaders in the same constituency would be as unparalleled as spectacular, but there is not the faintest hint whether it is likely to be brought off.

Before even it can definitely be said that Sir Wilfrid will be the French Liberal candidate, the approval of the Liberal convention which will be held early next week will have to be given. His running mate would be H. B. McGivern and it should be mentioned that these two gentlemen were elected for Ottawa in 1903. The Liberal leader was also elected for Quebec East and he elected to sit for that constituency. There is every indication that Ottawa will have a most spirited fight, which will be intensified if the leaders of the two great parties cross swords in the same arena. There is a sporting note to the prospect which is very appealing to the average Canadian.

The Government also today made an announcement of considerable importance, which has the effect of taking from the political field, two of the best-known figures in the House of Commons. It concerns the two members of the same constituency of St. John, N. B., the Hon. J. D. Hazen, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Borden Administration, who was spoken of for the office of Canadian commissioner at Washington, and the Hon. William Pugsley, one of the keenest fighters on the Liberal side, in the last Parliament, who was, at one time, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Government. Mr. Hazen becomes Chief Justice of New Brunswick and Mr. Pugsley succeeds the late Lieutenant-Governor Ganong as the head of the same Province. Both recipients of the honors have been premiers of New Brunswick.

## COSTA RICA CONSUL HELD

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Wilhelm Erythropel, who has been consul general of Germany at San Jose, Costa Rica, has arrived here on an American steamship with his wife and two children, and has been taken in charge by officials of the Department of Justice. It is understood that he will leave the country with a party of German diplomats and consular agents from other countries which have severed relations with Germany and are being concentrated in the United States preparatory to sailing for home.

## COUNSEL OF EMERGENCY FLEET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. Barton Payne of Chicago has been made chief counsel of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation. He has been serving as counsel for the shipbuilding wage adjustment board, which has just fixed a scale of shipyard wages for the Pacific Coast.

## UNION MEETING AT HAMILTON

Liberal Cabinet Ministers Have  
Enthusiastic Reception When  
They Appeal for Unity.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—One of the strongest endorsements the Unionist Government has had since its consummation was the meeting of representative Liberalism of the Province of Ontario held in the city of Hamilton recently. Four hundred delegates from all over the province were in attendance and they were addressed by three ministers of the Liberal wing of the Cabinet namely, Gen. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, the Hon. Frank Carvell, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council. There was a large number of women voters present and while these patriotically knitted, their men folk on the platform gave utterance to such patriotic expressions as, on several occasions, to arouse the utmost enthusiasm on the part of their hearers.

There was an entire absence of the flamboyant in the remarks of the three ministers, but a burning zeal for the welfare of humanity was the characteristic note. As one of the speakers said, "The common weal of our country is for the moment threatened," and this had swept away all party landmarks, at least for the time being.

General Mewburn's speech was of a forceful character. Grave mistakes, he said, had been made in connection with the overseas force and the best they could do was to face conditions as they were. He had not wanted to get into public life and he was not going to get into politics. He was not supporting either Borden or Laurier. What was required today was action and they were going to have it. Under the Military Service Act, the draft to be called up is 100,000 and General Mewburn said that he objected to the limitation, as Canada should be in the war to the utmost of her ability and to the full extent of her ability. In the course of his speech, the Minister of Militia stated that the total casualties amongst the Canadians since the outbreak of the war had been 125,886.

Mr. Carvell, in the course of his speech, referred to the question of profiteering, and also affirmed that there was a large number of men who were in khaki and who had never left Canada and who never intended leaving it, but who nevertheless were drawing large salaries and separation allowances. These matters would have to be dealt with.

Mr. Rowell, who, until entering the Union Cabinet, was leader of the Liberal opposition in the Ontario Legislature, gave a most earnest address, appealing to his hearers to throw aside all party feeling, for the sake of the boys at the front. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic in support of the Unionist Government.

## AMERICAN PATROL BOAT ALCEDO SUNK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An announcement by the Navy Department is made as follows: "The Navy Department has been advised by Vice-Admiral Sims that at 1:30 a. m., Nov. 5, the American patrol boat Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. One officer and 20 men are missing. The ship sank in four minutes after being struck. Several vessels were searching for possible survivors at the time the report was made. She carried a crew of seven officers and 55 men."

## HOSTESS HOUSE PLAN AT CAMP SHERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DAYTON, O.—The Ohio state organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution has completed arrangements for building and maintaining what is to be known as a "Hostess House" at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., where more than 30,000 drafted soldiers of the national army are encamped.

This structure is to be built solely for the purpose of furnishing suitable and comfortable quarters for the

wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the soldiers, and will be built at an approximate cost of \$15,000. Under present arrangements the structure will house 500 families, and provide additional facilities for a large number of transients.

The house is to be built on the plan of a large dormitory on a special plot of 30 acres, set aside by the Government for this and other buildings of like nature. The plans are now in the hands of capable architects, and it is expected that work on the structure will begin soon.

## RICH OSAGES TO GET MORE MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The incomes of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma soon will be greatly increased, when 20,000 acres of additional oil lands, belonging to these tribesmen, are leased by the Government and operations upon them begin. The Osages are the only Indians in Oklahoma who have retained their tribal relations. All their unallotted property and income is held on a communal basis, and each Indian, even though of only one-sixteenth Osage blood, receives an equal share of the oil and gas royalties and other payments. Since every man, woman and child is considered a citizen, the income of an infant is the same as that of the adult.

There are 2375 members of the Osage tribe and each one of them receives in oil and gas royalties and interest an income of \$400 every three months. It can be easily figured that the annual income of an Osage Indian family of five members would be \$8000 from the foregoing sources alone. The Osages have other means of income in addition to oil and gas, including revenue from agricultural and grazing leases, so that they can easily substantiate their claim of being the richest Indian tribe in the world.

## SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "VICTORY LOAN"

TORONTO, Ont.—Subscription books for Canada's "Victory Loan" will open next Monday for 5, 10, and 20 year bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1917, with interest payable half-yearly. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announced today.

Denominations of bonds will be as low as \$50. The price of the loan will be par for 5½ per cent bonds, with the privilege of spreading the payment over a period of five months in monthly installments. In view of this privilege, as a full six months' interest will be paid June 1, 1918, the bonus of interest will reduce the price so that they yield 5.61 per cent on 5-year bonds, 5.68 on the 10-year bonds and 5.81 on the 20-year bonds.

The loan will carry conversion privileges into future issues, and will be free from any present or future Dominion taxes, including income tax. Holders of Dominion of Canada debenture stock, due Oct. 1, 1919, and of bonds of preceding war loan issues, may surrender their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to this issue.

## FARMERS SAID TO BE GIVING SWINE WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Food Administration officials have received information that there are farmers in some sections of the State who are feeding wheat to swine. It is said in explanation of the practice that the mills are offering only \$2.25 for wheat, while corn is selling for a higher figure. The officials have started a campaign to introduce other swine feeds such as velvet bean meal, rice and wheat bran, and shorts in order to conserve the wheat. They have also requested the names and addresses of all feeders who have used wheat.

## OPEN DOOR FOR CHINA ARRANGED

Compact Made by United  
States and Japan Is Regarded  
as Putting an End to German  
Efforts to Cause Friction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing is reticent on the subject of the agreement arrived at between the United States and Japan with regard to China, the details of which were officially made known on Tuesday, refusing to make any comment as to the potentialities of this agreement. Upon making public the correspondence with Viscount Ishii, resulting in the recognition on the part of the United States of Japan's special interests in China and a reaffirmation of the "open door" policy with regard to China, Mr. Lansing stated that this step was really laying the foundation for Pan-Americanism but not an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the East.

The Secretary further pointed out that the agreement reached between the United States and Japan will make for the protection of the integrity of China. Although the mutual understanding reached between the United States Government and Japan is not a treaty, as it is termed in some quarters, it will have, in the opinion of officials the effect of a treaty, and the transaction is considered in Government circles to be one of the most important diplomatic moves in the history of either the United States or Japan. Certainly one of the most consequential and significant developments of the war.

Officials concur in the belief that no American doctrine has been sacrificed inasmuch as the Government of the United States has, itself, in the cases of Mexico, Cuba and other American republics, been foremost in the affirmation of the doctrine of special privileges by reason of the geographic and economic relations.

It is pointed out that the "special interests" referred to in the Lansing-Ishii correspondence are interests which any nation might have in territory geographically contiguous, such as this country has in Mexico and neighboring countries. The agreement, it is pointed out on high authority, cannot be construed as an alliance in any way.

Secretary Lansing's statement, given out in connection with his correspondence with Viscount Ishii, makes little reference to German machinations aiming at the alienation of friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

Emphasis is placed, in official circles, on the fact that the agreement does not in the slightest degree aim at the exploitation of China by Japan, or indicate that the United States Government would view with equanimity any such policy on the part of Japan. The aim and purpose of the agreement, it is apparent, is to cement the bonds of friendship between the United States and Japan, annihilating at once insidious German propaganda which has been building for years and at the same time maintain the integrity of China, by recognizing Japan's special interests there and by a full recognition of the "open door" policy.

## GEORGIA ROAD WORK APPROVED

ATLANTA, Ga.—The State Highway Commission has reviewed the plans for the several highway projects which have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for federal aid, and instructed the highway department engineers to go ahead with the final details pre-

paratory to the beginning of actual work of construction and to draw up contracts for the work.

The sum available for the first year is \$135,000. The projects approved will probably cost slightly more than that figure, and the balance will be taken care of out of the next year's federal appropriation, which will amount to \$270,000. The projects which have been approved are the Atlanta-to-Macon highway, the Bacon county project, the Walton-Oconee project, the Quitman-Blue Springs project and the Hall-Lumpkin project.

## FREIGHT CONTROL IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Undersecretary of State for Maritime Transports, M. de Monzie, has recommended the adoption of a fresh freight control, the decree for which has been duly countersigned by the Cabinet. In the report on the decree, M. de Monzie pointed out, that on July 17 last, the French merchant marine had been placed under state control, but that this control did not apply to foreign ships, either British or neutral, carrying French cargoes. Since these foreign ships constitute the most important portion of the tonnage at the disposal of France, the control which is needed, and for which the new decree provides, is a universal control. With regard to the control on the freight, it is pointed out that it is absolutely necessary that the Undersecretary of State should be provided with power of taxation when the transport of merchandise necessary to the existence of the country is at stake. The leading considerations of M. de Monzie in fixing the freight rates will be to prevent the rise of food prices and to safeguard the possibilities of reconstituting the French merchant marine.

## GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—George Roenitz, former chief clerk to the commandant of the Pearl Harbor naval station, pleaded guilty to the second count of an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury charging him with espionage. Other counts were not espoused. Roenitz, who is a German by birth, was sentenced to serve one year in prison.

## ATLANTA'S CAMP ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta division of training camp activities has established itself in offices on the top floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building here. It is composed of some of the most prominent men in the business life of the city.

## STORING SWEET POTATOES

DUBLIN, Ga.—The first sweet-potato storage house in this county has been opened, and farmers are bringing in new potatoes for storage. There is already a large portion of the space reserved, and the full capacity of 5000 bushels will probably be taken before it is closed.

## SERVICES IN WEST ON REFORMATION

Pacific Coast Organizations Hold  
Services in Honor of Martin  
Luther's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Similarity between the Reformation effected by the act of Martin Luther 400 years ago and the objects the present world struggle for political freedom was cited at a meeting in the Auditorium Oct. 28, called for the purpose of celebrating the quadri-centennial of the Protestant Reformation. The occasion was characterized by patriotic feeling, and the sentiment was expressed that as Luther defended religious liberty in the Middle Ages, so we should stand for the freedom that is at stake in the present world crisis. Dr. S. A. Brandelle, of Denver, Col., was the principal speaker. More than 4000 persons were present.

The joint quadri-centennial Reformation jubilee of the Evangelical Lutheran congregations in Oregon and Washington cities and towns was held Nov. 4 in the Portland Social Turn-Verein Auditorium. Exercises in the German language were conducted by Prof. Theodore Brohm, of River Forest, Ill., and the English services by the Rev. William Dallmann, of Milwaukee, Wis.

"While it may be true that the sound of Martin Luther's hammer posting the 95 theses on the door of the church of Wittenberg was then heard by only a few, it is also true that the sound of that hammer has been heard reaching around the earth and will be heard for generations and centuries yet to come," said the Rev. William E. Brinkman, pastor of the St. James English Lutheran Church, of Portland, in a sermon prepared for the Reformation celebration, but not delivered at that occasion.

## CALIFORNIA BEET SUGAR

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The American beet sugar factory at Pomona recently finished work for the 1917 sugar-making campaign. The factory opened Aug. 3 and has been running night and day since that time. Official figures were not obtainable today, but it was estimated that more than 85,000 sacks of sugar, or a total of 8,500,000 pounds, were produced during the season. Four hundred persons were constantly employed at the factory during the 85-day run.

## FIJI WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Suva Bureau

SUVA, Fiji.—The total of the Fiji War Loan is £437,662 10s 2d, "and for a colony of the size of Fiji to raise such an amount for the purposes of fighting the forces of barbarism is distinctly creditable," says the Western Pacific Herald, editorially. Of this total, the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. took £100,000 and the banks £50,000, leaving £287,662 10s 2d subscribed by the small investor.

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New and Authoritative Designs for Midwinter  
The Values Are Most Extraordinary

**FUR-TRIMMED COATS.** 28 distinctive models developed in Velour de Laine, Chiffon Broadcloth, and Velour, some with deep fur collar and others with fur collar and cuffs; the various furs are Australian Opossum, Seal-dyed Coney, Nutria, Skunk Opossum and Kit Coney; half or full lined; all warmly interlined.

Very Special.  
**25.00**

**FUR-TRIMMED COATS.** a number of extremely smart models developed in Pom Pom, Velour de Laine, Suede Velour, Cashmere Velour and Chiffon Broadcloth, silk lined throughout and warmly interlined; deep cape or choker collars of Australian Opossum, natural Raccoon and seal-dyed or natural Nutria.

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**35.00**

**FUR-TRIMMED COATS.** Silvertones, Kasimir Cloth, Velour de Laine, Bolivia, Satin, Peau de Peche, with deep collars and cuffs of Australian Opossum, Skunk Opossum and Hudson Seal (dyed Musk-rat), silk lined and warmly interlined.

Very Special.  
**50.00**



Coat of Silver Tip Bolivia, Trimmed with Taupe Wolf, \$105.00.

*Frederick Loew & Co.*  
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

## Blouses to Give the Costume Look

Scores of Styles, \$6.95 to \$12.95

THE COMBINATION of a smart Blouse with a good example of the fashionable Suit has infinite possibilities of economy. It has all the effect of a three-piece costume at much less cost and with greater possibilities of re-combination.

*The Newest Suit Blouses*

are made of Georgette crepe in the tones to harmonize with the suit shades.

Therefore they come in shades of navy, brown, plum, taupe, that tone of tan known as reindeer, and shades of dark green.

Some combine two shades of color for the extension of matching—for instance, a biscuit-colored Blouse may be trimmed with blue, one of plum color may have a tan vestee, a taupe Blouse may be combined with navy, etc.

A good Blouse at \$10 is heavily beaded on the fronts and the wide collar. Another has a large satin collar and is hand embroidered and beaded on the front. Still another combines plain and patterned Georgette.

Very exquisite styles at \$12.95, hand embroidered, hand beaded, and with stunning combinations of both color and fabric.

The Blouses at \$6.95 and \$8.95 include gold and silver embroideries, charming contrasts of color, hand or machine embroideries, beads, new square neck models, new wide collars, all the insignia of fashion.

Second Floor, Center

**Redleaf**

## English Clothes for War-workers



English clothes are, perhaps, the most practical clothes in the world for the woman who is out of doors working for her Country in these days of stress and strain.

English clothes, suits, skirts, coats are made of strong, sturdy materials—the sort that stands long country-tramps, snow, rain, hard usage.

English clothes are the most carefully made clothes obtainable. The workmanship is lasting, every seam is carefully worked out, with ever the thought of comfort and service.

A fascinating collection of women's suits, coats, raincoats, skirts and hats are assembled in the English shop. New shipments arrive constantly in spite of shipping difficulties.

Plain tailored suits and sport suits, the easy and comfortable kind of tweeds, heather mixtures, oxford cloth, in all the soft, attractive colorings English women like to wear—dark and light shades, each suit bearing the reliable "REDLEAF" mark—priced \$18.75 to \$58.

REDLEAF topcoats, every inch "British," \$35 to \$80.

REDLEAF raincoats, waterproof, \$12.50 to \$47.50.

Large variety of warm tweed skirts, \$10 to \$25.

REDLEAF London hats—hats that complete the costume, that "go with" the suits and coats, wonderful colorings; finished in attractive odd (sometimes almost fanciful) ways; velours, mouffins and velours felts, \$5.50 to \$25.

Second floor, Old Building

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Season's Purple

There is no doubt about it, purple is a leading color this season and bids fair to hold its own triumphantly through the winter months. It seemed to burst forth in all its glory in the first of the velvet hats which were shown, as usual, somewhere towards the end of the summer. Next, it suddenly appeared in the new fall sport suits and sweaters, in every imaginable shade, from a light lavender or mauve, down and down until it reached the real royal purple, beloved since the early days of history. One could almost imagine that the Phoenicians of old were cruising about and bringing in to their sea-coast towns the materials for the precious Tyrian dyes from which that royal purple was derived. That is, one might exercise her imagination thus, did she not remember that many historians state that that same imperial color of ancient times was probably the crimson of the parlane of today.

Be that as it may, purple, the purple that we know and that so many women delight in, is available for immediate wear in a large variety of shades and tones. One of the smart new sport suits of the season, recently shown in New York, was made of a heavy, warm, homespun material in a rather light purple or lavender, a lavender with a pinkish tinge. With it, was offered a plain soft velvet hat of a harmonizing, but very much deeper, shade of purple. The sweater, too, supposed to go well with it, was of that same deep, rich purple. There were other suits and separate coats and long capes in all the shades, both light and dark, as well.

Speaking of sweaters, purple seems to be a popular color for them. A smart model is knitted in the plain ordinary stitch, but has, for a decorative touch, collar and cuffs of fuzzy white angora wool. Another is made similarly but, instead of the white adornment, has collar and cuffs of soft gray angora. A gay-looking sweater has stripes of brilliant contrasting colors.

Men are not forgotten in the popular demand for purple. There are ties in all shades of the color offered them and sweaters, too, if they want them. There really is something very attractive about purple for a cold weather color; it is so warm and comfortable looking—and feeling.

## Emily's Jelly

One heaping tablespoon gelatin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water to dissolve it,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water when clear, 1 cup mashed berries, 1 cup sugar, juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon. Put together berries and sugar, and stir thoroughly until the sugar is dissolved; then add the lemon juice. Add the dissolved gelatin (1 cup) and blend thoroughly. Put in a mold, on the ice, to harden. Serve with whipped cream. If berries with many seeds, like raspberries, are used, it is a good plan to pour through a strainer into the mold.

## Griddle-Cakes for Two or Three

One-half cup flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, pinch of salt, 1 cup milk, and 2 eggs. Beat whites stiff and add, after other ingredients have been well mixed. Keep well stirred while in the dish or the whites of eggs will be used first and the last cakes will not be as good as the first.

## Pictures and the Apartment

"There are ever so many things to be thought of when hanging pictures," she remarked, moving back to get a better view of the one she had just been putting up on the wall in her own room. "You would be surprised, perhaps, to know how much time and discussion goes into every one that we hang in this little apartment. We two women have decided ideas on the whole subject of framing and hanging and grouping them, and the disposition of every new picture is a matter of serious moment with us."

"First of all, we like to have our pictures on an eye line, not a sky line. We want them where we can see and enjoy them without effort. Then, we never suspend them by one cord hung over a hook high up on the molding, thus forming a triangle of cord and inducing the eye to follow up its interesting sides to the equally uninteresting apex. We prefer to have the pictures in our little library and dining room impersonal things, pictures that please us both and ought to please the majority, at least, of our friends. Moreover, they are pictures that we really want and enjoy together. We do not consider our wall as the edge of things, as some people unfortunately do; we consider it as a definite part of our home, with an individuality of its own, but we do insist firmly that it keep its place in the background. For our part, we will not annoy it by crowding it with pictures and kinds of things, just because, it may be, that some friends gave them to us; we think too much of our wall and our own comfort for that."

"As I said, we put impersonal pictures on the walls of the rooms that we use in common and share with the friends who come to see us. And we choose—and eliminate—carefully for these rooms. In our own sleeping rooms, however, we gather about us on the friendly walls pictures that are more intimate, in a way, photographs of relatives and friends—those are rigorously excluded from the more public part of our domain—views of places we are particularly fond of, sketches that we like for some special reason and such things. These, however, we group carefully, considering shape and size, and also subject. Then, too, those that we do not suspend by the two straight cords—if

## Nature's Colors Reproduced in Children's Frocks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is a pretty legend, to the effect that blue flowers, before they reach the lovely color seen in delphinium, anchusa, etc., or, in fact, are blue at all, have been through every gradation of flower life. Be this as it may, it is interesting to recall, at the moment when there is such a noticeable predilection for blue of every tone, and this is especially the case where children's clothes are concerned. There is another detail, too, which belongs to that mentioned above, which is that every other color will harmonize with blue, provided only that both they and the shade of blue are true tones; that is, true to those found in nature. This makes the designing of clothes, with blue as a basis of the color scheme, a simple task. There are many ways of reproducing those old blues which are so beautiful. For instance, an engraved glass goblet of a particularly clear, bright color has been matched in any fabric, so that a pattern could be sent to the dyer with the material chosen for use, with excellent results. It is quite possible, nowadays, to find a firm capable of tinting to match any required shade; lately, an old cashmere shawl was seen, and the white of its original color having become uncertain, it had been dyed to the brilliant, yet deliciously soft, blue of an old glass vase, and so began a new and successful career.

This is one of the many ways in which there is the possibility today of making children's clothes so varied and so beautiful. There need be no limit to the working out of the individual artistic sense; for instance, the wild "Aaron's Rod," with its wonderful combination of yellow and brown, provides a perfect scheme for a child's outfit, frock, coat and hat. The two latter would take up the darker tones, while the frock, made in one of the yellow shades, would, by means of a blanket stitch or light trail of embroidery, bring all the colors together. This stitching would only be used where outside seaming was required. Also, the under brim would show some of the yellow or gold, which would appear again as an appliqué on the crown. Again, hedges of berries, in their settings of dull brown, are quite easily utilized in the same way and with most satisfactory results.

Either rose or dull brown would be chosen for the material itself, with several shades of rose or brown, as the case might be, introduced as lining, pipings and little kilted frills. It adds considerably to the daintiness of a frock coat for a small wearer should the edge of the skirt and the lining of the coat show glimpses of the russet and rose tones seen in berries, while the outside is of somber brown. If preferred, however, two shades of rose may be taken and worked out in the same way. It may happen, sometimes, that one's attention is arrested by a number of children playing together and their remarkable resemblance to a garden of flowers! This seems to come from the increasing fashion of carrying out the color of a frock or coat in the gaiters and shoes worn with it, apart from the fact that white is no longer "a sine qua non" for these small garments, colors being more generally used than was formerly the case. This, it may be added, undoubtedly makes for economy as well as beauty. Some original effects can be

achieved with ordinary scouring cloth, buttonholed with either silk or worsted in individual and unusual colorings. This same rough cloth looks well decorated with the smaller designs, such as leaves, etc., taken from a length of vivid printed linen. These, buttonholed on to the cloth, always serve some useful purpose, either to hold an upturned hem—for these are still in favor—or to join the upper part of a skirt to its deeper flounce.

Again, this same decoration will be used only as a brilliant motive on two hanging pockets, which will then be the chief feature of a dress or coat. As has been mentioned before, no model, even in its first season, can be monopolized by grown-ups, but, if at all suitable, it is taken and adapted at once for the tiniest use. This is the case with the latest capes and hoods, as an addition to coats of any description, and an opportunity for

## A Sewing Screen

A convenient piece of furniture for the household sewing room is a sewing screen, and, if the house is not large enough to permit of setting aside one room for sewing activities, a sewing screen is a still greater convenience for the room of the woman who has her own or the family mending to attend to, or who just likes to sew. It takes up little room, but manages to give a large amount of service. Moreover, one may easily make her own sewing screen at home.

First of all, unless one has an aptitude for carpentry, it is well to have a carpenter make the frame. A three-pleated screen is a convenient size, and it should be low, so that all that it contains may be within easy reach of the woman who likes to sit in a low chair to sew. The screen may be covered with ointz or cretonne, to match the hangings of the room. Then it will seem to take up even less space in a small apartment, for it will fall back into line with the other furnishings, rather than stand out as an individual, demanding special space privileges.

A good scheme is to cover the screen frame with a flat layer of the cretonne on each side of each section, reaching to within about six inches of the floor. Tack this cover on securely with small, brass-headed tacks. Then make over so many little pockets, of various sizes, and fasten them securely. They will hold thread and mending materials and all sorts of sewing paraphernalia. Larger pockets will be useful, for holding small pieces of work or mending. The pockets, of course, should be cut larger than the space which they are to cover and be either gathered or plaited on. It is a wise scheme to use a narrow elastic as a running string for the tops, as that gives a neater, tidier appearance, especially when the pockets are well filled.

One may hang such things as needle-book, small scissors, wax and emery on long ribbons, from tacks on the framework. A few brass hooks will, also, be found useful for hanging up shears and other things that one does not wish to attach to cords or ribbons. The sewing screen should be fairly light, but broadly enough built so that it will stand firmly. It may be moved about at will and, as the pockets are all on one side, it may, when not in use, be set with that side out of sight and so present a neat appearance, no matter how full of work its pockets may be. It is really a great convenience to have all one's sewing implements arranged neatly within reach as one sews, and not be obliged to hunt



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A frock of printed linen and coarse pique

decorative linings and touches of embroidery is not lost sight of. A miniature mandarin's coat of dull-toned frieze or cloth, with a characteristically vivid lining and glimpses of embroidery as well, carried out with a Chinese bell hat in felt, is an attractive out-of-door scheme for a small personage, particularly if the hat has a brightly hued wreath of appliqué flowers; leaves, padded and raised in effect, round the crown.

To wear beneath this coat, a little straight frock of black satin, fastened with one big jade button, would possess a certain attraction. The illustration shows one of the many ways of using a thin make of printed linen for children's frocks, in stone-colored linen, with a small design in cherry and black. A funny little yoke top is added in coarse pique, though handmade broderie anglaise would be equally suitable and, perhaps, prettier.

## The Man's Silk Hat

When a man has been caught umbrellaless and silk hatted in a sudden shower, he may, if he likes, remove the ensuing untidy appearance of his hat quite easily, without sending it out of the house. Here is a method of procedure, said to be a good one. Take a soft hat brush, dip it into cold water and shake out the water, leaving it damp but not wet. Then brush the roughened surface of the hat around and around, following the nap, very gently. Then, when the whole surface of the hat is evenly dampened, brush it around more vigorously with a stiff brush. Set the hat aside then for an hour or two, or until it is quite dry; then brush it again, as usual, with an ordinary soft hatbrush.

If the hat is found in need of cleaning, at a time when it cannot be sent out to be done professionally, one may clean it at home. For instance, if it is soiled, a piece of clean flannel and a little water with ammonia in it will usually remove the spots. Wipe the hat around in the direction of the nap, with the flannel dipped in the ammonia and water, very gently; then brush as usual.

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## Recipes From a Home-Made Cook Book

These are some recipes from one housekeeper's notebook, those that she has copied, in some instances, from the notebooks of her friends, because she had eaten the dishes made according to them and had liked them, as well as some that she has invented or adapted for herself.

**Mashed Potatoes with Cheese Sauce**—Boil, peel and mash 6 large potatoes. Stir in 1 tablespoon of butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sweet milk and salt and pepper to taste. Mold into little balls (putting the potato into custard cups which have been rinsed in cold water will help) and set them in the oven to keep hot, leaving the door open, however, so that they will not dry. Use a double boiler for making the cheese sauce. In it, melt 1 tablespoon of butter and blend thoroughly with it 1 tablespoon of flour. Then add slowly, being careful to remove all lumps, 1 cup of hot milk. Add salt, pepper and paprika to taste. When quite smooth, stir in 1 cup of cheese which has been put through the meat chopper. As soon as the cheese is melted, serve with the potatoes. These may be served separately, or the potato balls may be placed on a platter, the sauce poured around and over them and the whole thing garnished with parsley.

**Boiled Onions With Cream**—Peel and parboil the onions, either whole or in pieces, as preferred; then drain them and plunge into fresh boiling water for a few minutes, in order to have them more delicate in flavor. Cook until tender in the fresh water; then drain, sprinkle with salt and pepper, add 1 tablespoon or so of butter and 2 tablespoons of cream. Serve very hot.

**Cabbage à la Creole**—Wash 1 small white cabbage, boil it until it is tender, then chop and drain it. Make a sauce, by heating together 2 tablespoons of melted butter, 4 tablespoons of cream and a little salt and pepper. Heat this and then add 2 eggs, beaten until very light. Pour this sauce over the cabbage and put it all in the frying pan, with a little butter; let it brown a little, then serve at once on a hot dish.

**Boiled Salad Dressing**—Mix together 3 tablespoons of butter, 3 tablespoons of flour and 1 cup of hot water; use an egg beater and blend thoroughly. Let it come to a boil, then remove from the fire. When lukewarm, pour the mixture over the well beaten yolks of 1 egg; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of mustard, a little paprika and a dash of red pepper, 2 tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice. Beat together well with an egg beater, then beat into it  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of olive oil.

**An Excellent Plain Pie Crust**—Rub together 2 tablespoons of lard, 2 large cups of flour and a pinch of salt. Mix to a paste with cold water, the colder the better, and roll thin, handling the paste as little as possible.

**Lemon Pie**—Dissolve 1 tablespoon of cornstarch and cook until smooth in 1 cup of boiling water; stir in 1 cup of sugar, the well beaten yolks of 2 eggs and the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon. Line a fairly deep pie plate with pastry and bake it. Then pour into it the boiled custard, and frost with a meringue made of the whites of the 2 eggs and a little confectioner's sugar. Brown in the oven.

**Chocolate Pie**—Mix together carefully  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons of corn starch, 1 tablespoon of butter, 2 tablespoons of grated chocolate—melted—the well beaten yolks of 2 eggs and 2 cups of milk, and bring to a boil in a double boiler. Beat with an egg beater and be sure that there are no lumps in it. Line a deep pie plate with plain pastry and bake it. Then pour the chocolate custard into the plate and cover with a meringue, made of the whites of the 2 eggs beaten until stiff, a little confectioner's sugar and a drop or two of vanilla. A little vanilla should be added to the custard, when it has cooled and before it is poured into the crust. Brown the meringue in the oven.

**Elderberry Pie**—Mix together 1-3 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of corn starch, a small piece of butter, perhaps the size of a walnut, 4 heaping tablespoons of elderberries and, last of all, 1 cup of water. Put in a double boiler and boil until thick; then cool and pour into an already baked crust.

**Black Chocolate Cake**—Beat to a cream  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter and the yolks of 3 eggs. To this, add 1-3 of a cup of sour milk in which 1 teaspoon of soda has been dissolved,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cups of flour, 1-3 of a cup of sour milk in which  $\frac{1}{2}$  cake of melted chocolate has been stirred, also 1 teaspoon of vanilla; then, last of all,

the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. Bake in a slow oven.

**Delicious Sugar Cake**—Cream 4 teaspoons of butter and 1 cup of sugar, add 1 egg well beaten,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sweet milk and 2 small cups of flour, sifted with 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda. Bake in a loaf or in layers and put together with a jelly or cream filling.

**Maple Sugar Cake**—Cream together a piece of butter the size of an egg and 1 cup of sugar; add the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour, with which has been sifted  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons of baking powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla and the stiffly beaten whites of the 2 eggs. Bake in 2 layers. Filling: Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of maple sirup, or an equal amount of soft maple sugar, until it threads from a fork—or spoon. When partially cool, beat it into the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg. Pour this over 1 layer of the cake, place the other upon it and pour the remainder over that for frosting.

**Oatmeal Cookies**—Cream together 1 cup of shortening, add 2 well-beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons of molasses, 2 tablespoons of milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cups of oatmeal, 2 cups of flour sifted with 1 teaspoon of cinnamon and a pinch of salt. Drop from the end of a teaspoon, far apart on well-greased tins.

**Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding**—Mix 1 large tablespoon of cornstarch and 2 large tablespoons of grated chocolate with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold milk, and then add to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of milk which has been brought to a boil; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar and boil until thick. Serve cold with whipped cream or with plain cream and sugar.

**Cracker Pudding**—Mix together 4 crackers rolled very fine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar and a pinch of salt, the yolk of 1 egg and 1 pint of milk. Cook on top of the stove until thick, then pour into a pudding dish, cover with a meringue and brown in the oven.

**Brown Bread**—The ingredients for

this are 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of molasses,  $\frac{1}{16}$  cups of milk, either sweet or sour, 2 small teaspoons of soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of white flour, 2 cups of graham flour. The directions for this say that it is to be steamed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours and baked  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

**Nut Bread**—Beat 1 egg until light, add 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 cup of chopped nuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour with which have been sifted  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons of baking powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt. Pour into a bread pan and let rise 20 minutes, or longer, if necessary; it should rise up well in the pan before baking.

## Hats and Bags to Match

One of the noticeable fashion features this year is the close relationship between hats and handbags. Many are made of the same materials and similarly adorned. A number of the smart shops are grouping them thus, in their show windows, the hat and the bag to match. One odd hat is made somewhat after the tam-o'-shanter style, of black velvet with a loose crown of peacock blue moiré silk in four sections. The bag is cut on much the same order, being made of a combination of velvet and silk. It has a drawstring top and the peacock blue silk, which forms the main body of the bag, is cut in four sections as in the hat.

Another smart hat is made of black velvet with bands of brilliantly colored oriental embroidery. The bag which accompanies it is made of black velvet, also with three bands of the same gay embroidery arranged about it horizontally. These bands are about an inch and a half, or possibly two inches wide. The bag is gathered in at the bottom and finished off with a tassel. Also, it has a drawstring at the top.

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## TEACHERS CLAIM PAY IS INADEQUATE

Agitation in Philadelphia May Result in Some Increase of Salaries, but Only About a Third of That Requested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The recent agitation for an increase in the salaries of teachers in the public schools of the city may result in some benefit to the workers, but indications at present are that the increases will not be nearly so substantial as have been requested, the reason given being that there is a lack of funds. Thus, while admitting the justice of their plea, William Dick, secretary of the finance committee of the Board of Education, has pointed out that even with the rise of 1 mill in taxes, the amount received would still be insufficient to grant more than one-third, or at the most one-half of the demands made.

Mr. Dick has based his statement on the fixed charges of the board for 1918, which has been prepared by the secretary in cooperation with Superintendent of Schools John P. Gardner, showing the indebtedness contracted in 1917 which will fall due in 1918. He has figured the total receipts at \$11,622,947 on the 6-mill basis instead of 5, the rate now prevailing, with estimated expenditures of \$10,710,800, and this leaves a balance of only \$912,447, out of which the deficiencies of 1917, which amount to about \$300,000, must be paid, and \$300,000 of which must be set aside for contingencies.

This leaves a balance, according to Mr. Dick, of only \$312,447 "for extension of work and increase of salaries." In order to meet the demands of the teachers, \$900,000 would be needed. The Finance Committee recently met a committee of the teachers, and explained the situation to them, and what further action they take is not at present known. There was a consensus of opinion of the Finance Committee to grant whatever increase could be made, but it was explained that the budget would not permit increases such as were asked.

The teachers very properly argue that they needed the additional money to meet the present cost of high living, and point out that in Camden just across the river—salaries were increased from \$100 up to \$150 a year. The salary of clerks in the Camden school, which formerly was \$72, was raised to \$80. In Philadelphia, school clerks get \$88, which they insist is not sufficient to meet the demands of the increased cost of living. A number of teachers, in order to make up the deficiency in their salaries and living expenses, have been compelled to teach during the summer months.

## DR. SUN YAT-SEN AS GENERALISSIMO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SHANGHAI, China.—The North China Herald in a recent issue gives an interesting account of some of the incidents of the revolutionary movement, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which took place, recently, at Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Herald says, who has been elected generalissimo by the extraordinary session of Parliament at Canton, arrived at the South Gate Wharf from Whampoa on board a man-of-war shortly after 1 p. m. on Sept. 10. Upon landing, he was met by a guard of honor, who presented arms. Dr. Sun, dressed in the full uniform of generalissimo, repaired to the Parliament in a motor car. The members came to the front door to welcome him. At 2 p. m., guns were fired, the band struck up the Chinese national anthem, and the members went into the meeting hall in single file and took their seats. The appearance of Dr. Sun was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, until the hero was seated.

The speaker having announced the purpose of the meeting, Dr. Sun walked to the front of the national flags, before which he made three bows. The speaker tendered his congratulations on behalf of Parliament, after which Dr. Sun mounted the platform and declared his acceptance of office. The band again played and this unique, simple ceremony was concluded.

Dr. Sun, before leaving Parliament, allowed himself to be photographed together with the honorable members. Dr. Sun drove back to the South Gate Wharf in the same motor car, but by a roundabout way. His car was decked with the national flags and the military and naval ensigns. He was preceded by a military band, and surrounded on both sides by a detachment of about 120 marines, armed with rifles. The movement of the car was purposely kept very slow in order to enable the spectators to have a good view of the generalissimo. When Dr.

Sun reached the wharf, the Yunnan troops were assembled there in great force, presenting their arms and seeing him embark on board the man-of-war Fungwu.

The cement works building is to be converted into headquarters for the generalissimo; but as repairs have to be effected before occupation, Dr. Sun will probably perform his duties temporarily on board the man-of-war.

Dr. Sun having assumed office as generalissimo, the Military Government of the Republic is considered duly established. So the extraordinary session of Parliament resumed its work at 3 p. m. the same day to elect ministers of six departments. There were 123 members present. The result of the election was as follows: Dr. Wang Tung-fang, Foreign Intercourse; Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Interior; Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Finance; General Chang Kai-yi, War; Admiral Chen Pi-kuan, Marine; Mr. Hu Han-min, Communications.

Notices of their election were issued and addressed to the above ministers the same evening, with a request that they should assume office at an early date for the sake of the progress of their country.

## FRENCH AMBASSADOR ISSUES A WARNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French press publishes a warning statement telegraphed by M. Noulens, the French Ambassador in Petrograd. It relates to various allusions to pretended peace negotiations which have appeared in certain journals. "For several days," says the French Ambassador, "several organs of the Russian press have manifested some anxiety, owing to a rumor to the effect that secret negotiations have been opened by the Central Empires and the western powers of the Entente, with a view to concluding a peace to the disadvantage of Russia. This information is certainly the result of German intrigues, possessing a double purpose. On the one hand, our enemies hope to profit by the political situation in Russia to negotiate on the basis of a definite annexation of the territories occupied by them beyond the Niemen and the Dvina, in exchange for advantageous concessions made to the nations of the Entente. Should such a result fail to be obtained, the Germans would yet, in their opinion, have sown the seeds of division among us. The two sides to this alternative will be rendered harmless by the loyalty of the Allies who will, whatever happens, reject a peace which would be entirely to the disadvantage of Russia. Their attitude will not be dictated by the desire to create for themselves a privileged position in Russia, but simply out of respect for conventions, and owing to the fidelity which is due to friends, in misfortune as in good fortune.

"So far as we Frenchmen, as allies and democrats are specially concerned, we will not allow either the Russian nation or the Russian republic to be sacrificed. We shall oppose any peace which would weaken the forces which Russia represents, as much from the point of view of political balance in Europe as of the expansion of freedom in the world. We expect to see revolutionary Russia become powerful again, thanks to the reorganization of the public services, to the maintenance of internal order, to the reestablishment of discipline in the army, all of which will enable the great Russian people to show the weight they bring to the balance of the world. At the time in which I am speaking the Germans are intriguing on every side, are making attempts at officious negotiations which testify to their internal difficulties, and to the precarious situation of their army, in spite of the desperate efforts which they are making to maintain its fighting strength. But the peace they offer is a lying peace which tends to set the Allies against each other and to establish the hegemony of Germany on their ruins.

"We also desire a peace, but a peace of such a nature as to be lasting and to obliterate the wrongs of the past and guarantee the future; a peace which, after having restored to the enslaved peoples their rights and nationality, will protect them against the ambitions of conquerors and the enterprise of militarism. We want the peace of tomorrow to enable everybody to be left free to live freely, and to give humanity the opportunity of developing its moral and material patrimony. It is because the German peace does not present these guarantees that we refuse to reply to the tortuous offers that may be made to us. As confident in our allies as we are in ourselves, we shall never consent to negotiate at Russia's expense. She can feel certain that on the day when peace is concluded, her interests will be safeguarded as well as ours. The press must be sufficiently clear sighted to warn public opinion against the perfidious insinuations of German propaganda."

## GOVERNMENT NOT TO SEIZE COAL

Fuel Administrator Is Confident That Kansas City Convention Will Show Miners' Majority for the "Penalty Clause"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the Fuel Administration, the statement which appeared in some newspapers on Tuesday to the effect that the Administration had formulated plans to commandeer 10 per cent of all the coal mined, has no foundation whatever, as such a proceeding is at variance with their policy of handling the coal situation.

Official confirmation has been received at fuel headquarters that Alexander Howatt, a leader of the United Mine Workers of America, has ordered the striking miners in the Kansas district back to work pending the Kansas City convention, called for Nov. 12, at which the automatic penalty clause will be discussed. The miners in this district have been out since Nov. 1.

The Fuel Administration refused to say what action would be taken if these men refused to accept an automatic penalty clause satisfactory to the Administration. It is evident that their action constitutes more or less of a challenge to the Government, and if an agreement is not reached at the Kansas City convention it is believed that Dr. Garfield is in a position to show that the "Government can do a great many things in time of war which it cannot do in time of peace."

On hearing that the Kansas miners had returned to work the Fuel Administrator gave out the following statement, in which he summarizes the aims of the Fuel Administration and the platform which miners and operators should at this time accept in order to keep the mines of the country at full capacity:

"The essence of the understanding between the operators and mine workers on the one hand and the Fuel Administration on the other, is that mining operations shall be continued without interruption during the period of the war. At the conference held here last Saturday night with the representatives of the operators and mine workers of the southwestern districts, I undertook to make plain that the automatic penalty clause in the President's order, because of the fact that the great majority of the miners of the country had agreed to it as a suitable and useful way of protecting themselves against the extreme, radical and disorderly element.

"Mine workers are for the most part good American citizens, they resent as much as any other class an unwarranted interruption of work, especially in the present national crisis. So long as the great majority of the United Mine Workers of America favor the automatic penalty clause, it is entirely proper and indeed in accordance with the idea of majority rule, that it should be made a condition of an advance in the price of coal.

"The people of the United States are willing to pay a reasonable amount more for coal at the present time, if they can thereby be sure of the supply. They realize that the demands of the Government because of the war are enormously increased and believe that it is only fair to ask operators and miners to agree to keep production at a high point as a condition of increase of price or wages. Under the circumstances I can have but one object in view, namely, to do everything in my power to keep the mines in operation and to increase production. This I conceive to be also the bounden duty of every loyal American engaged in the mining of coal. Of course the automatic penalty clause must not be made the occasion for oppression either on the side of the operators or the men.

"If honest differences arise, they must be threshed out by the representatives without disturbing the operation of the mines. All the machinery provided for in agreements between operators and miners must be used and every effort exhausted to reach an agreement. So among the nonunion

mines, operators and mine workers must use every means possible to agree.

"If in either case agreement is not reached, the facts must be laid before me for decision. I will act promptly, and I hope it is unnecessary to say, with justice to the contention of each party."

## AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
LONDON, England.—Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P., gave an interesting address recently at the London School of Economics on the "Authority of the House of Commons." He considered that it should be a rule of the British constitution that no treaty should be valid that in certain eventualities would bind the country to go to war, unless it had been submitted to Parliament. No nation, he said, could claim to be self-governing if in such an important matter it could be committed without the knowledge of its representatives. He disagreed with the people who denounced secret diplomacy wholesale. The preliminary negotiations, he contended, must necessarily be secret, and to propose anything else was, in his opinion, to propose the impracticable. While it was untrue to say that the control of the House of Commons over the Cabinet had disappeared, Mr. Samuel thought that in this direction its effectiveness power had in recent years diminished. He believed that greater control by the House of Commons over the Government of the day ought to be and could be effected. One of the great dangers of democracy, he thought, was a tendency not to have sufficient trust in its executive. Many people seemed to think that the Cabinet had become so supreme in the constitution of Great Britain that the power of the House of Commons had faded into the background. Some people seemed also to believe that the Government's proposals out of duty, fear of a general election or the resignation of the Government. His own view was that the Government had usually proposed what it knew the House of Commons would accept.

On the subject of "question time," Mr. Samuel maintained that the influence of questions was profoundly important. The advent of Labor Ministers, he thought, had greatly strengthened the confidence of the country in Parliament and the House of Commons was, he said, becoming in an increasing degree a "Commons House." It was something more than a factory for producing statutes; it had a moral influence over the country as a whole.

Turning to the question of the future of the House of Commons, Mr. Samuel said it was endowed with almost impossible functions, and a system of devolution should be adopted. A stage had been reached when it was almost necessary to improve the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh kindly to take their local business away because it was quite impossible for the House of Commons to cope with it.

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## BREAD CARDS IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Owing to the impossibility of importing sufficient wheat and corn, Switzerland is compelled to ration her population, so far as bread is concerned, and bread cards are to be distributed. The daily allowance per head will be 250 grammes. In the first seven months of 1917 the confederation was only able to import 19,700 truck loads of wheat and maize. Instead of 29,400 truck loads, the amount guaranteed by the Entente. This allowance of 4200 truck loads per month granted to Switzerland by the Allies is based on the average imports of grain into Switzerland during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. The small quantities received proved quite insufficient for the needs of the population, and the necessary supply was only obtained by importing stocks of grain which were stored in French ports for the Swiss Government. The Swiss governmental import monopoly fixed the price at 640 francs per metric ton, which is 20 francs less than the grain actually cost the Government. In view of these small imports, however, and the impossibility of increasing the home production, owing to the physical condition of the country, the Government has been forced to resort to the use of bread cards.

## FREIGHTERS TAKEN TO HELP ITALY

Two Large Boats Provided by the United States Shipping Board—These and Others to Carry Munitions to Italians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board announced late Tuesday that two 10,000-ton freighters were handed over on Monday night to the Italian Commission to be immediately used in the Italian service. Available bottoms will be transferred from their usual routes as soon as they arrive in Atlantic ports and used to convey to Italy such material as the Italian Commission considers most urgently needed in the present crisis.

Unless cargoes are secured for those ships on their homeward trip they will come back in ballast, thus reducing their value by 50 per cent. It is possible, however, that these ships will be loaded with pyrites at Spanish ports.

Under the direction of the industrial service committee of the Shipping Board an "Industrial Plattsburg" or shipbuilders' instructor training camp, will open at Newport News on Nov. 15, and continue for six weeks. About 150 to 200 workmen from steel shipyards in all sections of the country will attend.

These men will be taught how to impart their knowledge to others and will be instructed both in the theory and practice of shipbuilding, the latter by actual work with new men in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. They will return to their own yards well qualified to break in new men rapidly. In addition some of them will receive special instruction with a view to qualifying them for directing the work of instruction in their own yards. These men will attend the training camp at the expense of their respective companies.

Employment managers of 25 yards of the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes will meet in Washington Nov. 9 and 10 to consider the question of shipyard labor and exchange views on how to choose and keep men.

The industrial service is enlarging its staff and extending its work, which in general is to handle the shipyards' labor problem for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Prof. Carrol W. Doten, professor of economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been engaged to organize the services information and statistical bureau. Dwight D. L. Hoopingarner, director of employment of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, has consented to act as general secretary of the office. E. H. Fish, of the Nor-

ton Grinding Company, Worcester, Mass., will be the service's employment direction expert. Frank Muhlenhauser has been appointed district superintendent for the Great Lakes district. The Harvard department of education is cooperating with the service in publishing a shipbuilders' manual for the guidance of those seeking employment in the yards.

## MOSAIC FOUND BY AUSTRALIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian soldiers in Palestine have uncovered an interesting mosaic of the early Christian church. While a portion of the mosaic has been broken off, and the whole of a name has been thus lost, from photographs sent to Australia, however, Professor Woodhouse has made the following translation: "This church with lavish (expense) built our most holy (name missing) and the most religious George (title or adjective missing) in the year 622 (words missing—perhaps "in accordance with a vow"). In his comment on the mosaic, Professor Woodhouse wrote: "The date, 622, is counted from some era. Of these there were many. It is very probable that the one here intended is that of the conquest of Syria and Palestine, by Pompey the Great, in 64 B. C., which would bring us to 558 A. D. These were the last years of Justinian I, who was a mighty builder of churches. No doubt the mosaic formed part of some great basilica, or Christian church of the Sixth Century of our era. The X at the beginning is the sign of the cross which generally accompanies Christian inscriptions. Beersheba, which, I conjecture, is the spot where the mosaic was found, was the site of a bishopric and had many churches."

Near Gaza the Australians also uncovered mosaic work about 20 feet square, which consisted of pictures of tigers, birds in cages, etc., worked in colored stones. Experts considered that it was a portion of the floor of a temple built 3000 years before.

FOOD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau  
LONDON, England.—In the carrying out of his economy campaign Sir Arthur Yapp has decided to follow on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Food in the appointment of local committees in borough, urban and rural areas. The food control committees in England and Wales will shortly be asked to appoint food economy committees composed of representatives of existing organizations, such as labor, friendly societies, religious bodies, educational authorities, war savings committees and others. Food economy commissioners will also be appointed in the areas controlled by the food commissioners. The methods to be applied to Scotland and Ireland are still under consideration.

## INCOMES GROW FAST IN WISCONSIN

Those of Corporations and of Individuals Nearly Doubled in One Year—Taxing System Said to Be Working Out Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—That a state income tax is working out successfully in Wisconsin and that a six-year trial has demonstrated its efficacy is indicated by the statement of the Wisconsin State Tax Commission, just issued, showing that state corporation income taxes have increased from \$3,743,150.17 to \$7,348,863.73 in a single year. This is an increase of \$3,605,688.56 in tax revenues from this source.

Income taxes in Wisconsin are assessed on two sources—first, corporations, and second, individuals. The corporation tax is assessed by the State Tax Commission. The individual tax is assessed by deputies in the counties. Both the individual and the corporation taxes are collected in the county where the income arises. The tax commission certifies its corporation records to the county. Of the total income tax collected from individuals and corporations, 10 per cent goes to the State, which pays all of the costs of assessment both by the State and the work done locally. Of the remaining 90 per cent, 20 per cent goes to the county and 70 per cent to the city or locality in which the tax arises.

The individual tax has not yet been computed. Last year it was \$1,601,213.35. It is expected to be double that amount this year. When this is added to the corporation tax assessed, the total income tax assessed in Wisconsin will be over \$10,000,000. This report shows that Wisconsin is prosperous; that the income of corporations and of individuals has nearly doubled in one year. The Income Tax Law was enacted in 1911, and in 1912 individuals paid \$983,600.25 and corporations, \$2,498,545.41, a total of \$3,482,145.66. Last year the total amount of income tax assessed against individuals and corporations was \$5,344,393.51.

## AUSTRALIAN PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The pension liability of the Commonwealth is now about £6,000,000 a year, and it is increasing. War pensions represent a sum of about £2,000,000, which is paid on 50,000 pensions. This liability, of course, is rising rapidly. For example, the increase in July of this year was £138,000, and for August £156,365.

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Worsted Sweaters, — light and heavy weight; plain weaves, also Brushed Wool; belted models; in a variety of desirable shades.

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An assortment of Women's House Dresses made of Chambray and Check or Stripe Gingham has been reduced for immediate clearance. Sizes 36 to 46, but not all sizes in every style.

141 House Dresses.....regularly 1.95, 1.50  
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Sale of Women's \$12, \$14 and \$16 Shoes at 10.50. Beautiful shoes—all new, fashionable high-laced models in colored Kid, colored Suede, Kid and Buckskin combination and Russia Calf and Buckskin combination.

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Sale of 1,000 Georgette Crepe, Satin and Crepe de Chine Dresses (women's and misses') at 14.90—19.90—24.90—and 29.90. Worth far more.

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55c and 65c Ties for 39c  
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ITALY'S PLACE IN  
TRIPLE ALLIANCESignor Luzzatti Makes Clear  
Transactions Between Ger-  
many and Italy in 1891-92

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—Signor Luzzatti sends an account to the Corriere della Sera of certain transactions which took place in 1891-1892 between Germany and Italy and which show the position occupied by Italy in the Triple Alliance. He publishes this account, he says, because the version of it which has been telegraphed from America though not inaccurate, is indefinite, and because the story redounds to the credit of a statesman not yet appreciated at his full value.

The ministry of 1891-1892, Signor Luzzatti writes, in which Di Rudini was both Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, concluded the commercial treaty which lasted for 12 years, and at that time, wonderful to relate, satisfied both the manufacturers and the exporters. The negotiations were less difficult with Germany in 1891 than they were with Austria; each State carried on its own negotiations on its own account, without collaborating with the other. When the agreement with Germany had been drawn up and the time came to ratify it the German Ambassador declared that he could not sign it unless the agreement with Austria-Hungary had been signed, and in this there were several important points still to be settled in the shape of requests made by Italy and refused by the Austrian delegates. The Italian Prime Minister had undertaken to make an important speech in Milan, the economic metropolis of Italy, at which he was to announce the stipulations of the treaty, and he informed the German Ambassador that as Germany and Austria had carried on the discussion independently this cooperation at the last moment could not be allowed, and that it appeared to be an attempt to coerce Italy, by indirect methods, to cede points representing her legitimate interests. As the German Ambassador insisted on his point, Di Rudini declared clearly and exactly and almost harshly, that unless Germany signed the agreement within a day or two at the latest, Italy would withdraw from the Triple Alliance. The Ambassador was dumfounded and endeavored to ascertain whether the Italian Minister were joking or not, but the latter repeated his threat with so much dignity and firmness as to remove all doubt as to his sincerity.

Late the next day, the German Ambassador was authorized to conclude the treaty, and Austria-Hungary, feeling herself no longer supported by her powerful ally and neighbor, withdrew her objections and the Prime Minister was able to make his announcement at Milan.

Commenting on this anecdote, the Corriere della Sera says that the spirit of the alliance was shown in just such episodes as these. Was the Triple Alliance itself perhaps inaugurated in the same way? First an effort was made to persuade Italy of the advantage of allying herself with the Central Empires, then to the consenting government it was said: Very well, but you must approach Berlin by way of Vienna. An agreement with Austria was the essential condition under which Germany would offer Italy the honor and the advantage of an alliance with herself.

The Austria of the Hapsburgs would not consent to treat on an equality with the Italy of Savoy, and to enter this Alliance she must have the certainty that Italy would be kept in a subordinate position, and Signor Luzzatti, according to the writer's statement, could show by reference to an official German declaration that Germany established her unvarying rule of conduct in the Triple Alliance on the basis that in case of disagreement between Italy and Austria she would always take Austria's part. Italy was to be the humble third, Austria the brilliant second. Yet the Germans remained disturbed at the thought that those Italians on whom for 30 years they showered so many tokens of friendship and whose path they strewed with roses had abandoned them!

The writer continues that to the question why in the circumstances Italy remained so long in the Triple Alliance, it may be answered that, among other considerations, which he enumerates, there may be a hundred reasons for rebelling against a state of political and moral inferiority until finally one arises which dominates every other consideration, and this one was the revolutionary war in Europe. The 30 years of patience and resignation passed by Italy within the Triple Alliance represents today, while Italy is fighting beside the enemies of the Central Empires, the most terrible diplomatic and historical condemnation of the attitude of Germany and Austria toward the peace of the world.

BOY SCOUTS AND  
BUSINESS MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The members of the Dublin Rotary Club entertained to lunch the Scout Commissioner for South East London, who delivered an address on the Boy Scout movement. The Commissioner began his address with a general statement for the work of the organization. He knew from his experience, he said, and from what business men told him, that employers and business men of all kinds would benefit by the movement financially and otherwise, and also by the knowledge that they had done something for the boys' moral welfare. Naturally all business men came daily into contact with boys in their offices and work, and must realize how important

It was that boys should have sound ideas of loyalty to those in whose service they were.

Basically, the Boy Scout scheme was educational, making the boy better both morally and intellectually. It was not a mere plaything or a recreation after a day's work. During his first year's training, when known as a "tenderfoot," his body was trained, and he was taught to tie a certain number of knots. He was instructed in the history of the Union Jack. He was then taught the 10 scout laws, all of which were of a positive character, and inculcated a spirit of obedience, loyalty and trustworthiness. He was made to realize that he must do some work every day without the hope of reward. When a boy joined the scouts he had to make a solemn promise to honor God and the King, and to obey the scout laws. After being a "tenderfoot" for a month he entered upon a second course, which comprised cooking, laundry work, and the practice of thrift. At present there were something like 60 openings for Boy Scouts, ranging from wireless telegraphy to pulp-making. In England and Scotland, they had boys tumbling over one another for work, and the same was to be said also of Ireland, but the great need of today was for leaders, men who would lay hold of these boys, and direct and train them on right lines.

Dealing with the religious side of the work, he said no matter whether the boy was Jew or Christian, the leaders of the movement said that the boy should carry on in the same religion he was brought up in. In what way, asked the speaker, did the movement affect business men? In this way—it supplied boys who were absolutely trustworthy. In business life employers wanted a man or foreman whom they could trust absolutely, a man who could get others to work honestly and who would be absolutely loyal to his employers. The scout movement trained leaders, and two out of every seven boys were leaders, the whole essence of their training being to train men who would be leaders in business. That was what was most wanted at the present time. One of the ways in which the movement had made its value realized when the war broke out, was in supplying scouts for War Office and Admiralty work, so that many coastguards and reservists could be released for active service. The chief thing in the movement was the formation of character, which after all, was the thing that counted most in life. They did not merely stop at making the boys soldiers, but all the things done were means to an end, and enabled each boy to develop his character on the lines best suited to himself.

What he wished to ask the president to do, the commissioner for South-East London said, was to ask three of their members to act as an investigating committee into the methods pursued by the Boy Scouts, and how they could be applied to employers' work for their benefit, and to find out if the scouts could be of any service to them. A committee was appointed to report on the organization and training of the Boy Scouts for the benefit of business men in Dublin.

## ENEMY SHARES SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—By direction of the Commonwealth Government, in pursuance of its policy of rooting out German influence, stock formerly held by Germans or Austrians in the principal Australian mining companies was sold by public auction in the Melbourne Stock Exchange recently, excellent prices being realized. The proceeds will be held until after the war. Mr. W. J. Roberts, chairman of the stock exchange, acted as auctioneer, and in most cases full market rates were exceeded. Keen interest was shown in all shares connected with the great mining center, Broken Hill. In all the stock brought in £38,000. Mining scrip will also be sold in Sydney and Adelaide.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lieut.-Col. Hiram Bingham, U. S. A., is an interesting figure in the aviation section of the army who has risen rapidly since he threw off his academic robes at Yale and went to Washington to tender his services to the nation, which he did some time before war with Germany was formally declared. Professor Bingham comes of an old New England family identified with missionary enterprise in Hawaii. He was born in Honolulu, was educated at Yale, the University of California, and Harvard, and began his pedagogical career at Princeton as a teacher of history and politics. He soon became intensely interested in the history and "culture" of the republic of South America, and, as often as his professional duties allowed, he went exploring in the lands once ruled by Spain, and previously governed by races of Indians whose civilization and achievements he has done much to make known. Yale called this son to her in 1907, and in 1915, made him full professor of Latin-American history. As an explorer of and writer about the civilization of the Incas of Peru, Professor Bingham outranks any of his countrymen. His acquaintance with the savants of South America is wide, and his personal relations with publicists are cordial. While investigating the past he has not been indifferent to the present, and his writings on the politics and diplomacy of Pan-Americanism have been valuable. His attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine, prior to the war, was that it was an "obsolete shibboleth." Whether or not he still thinks so, it would be interesting to know.

Professor Eden, the new Swedish Premier, has long been a professor of history at Upsala, the Oxford of Sweden. For about a decade he has been associated with politics on the Liberal side. The professor is a quiet, unassuming man, without any of the qualifications popularly associated with the political worker. When the Liberal leader, Karl Staaff, had to resign, early in 1914, owing to the King's direct intervention over the heads of his ministers, he was subjected to a bitter campaign, and was accused, by the chauvinists, of being neither a loyal nor a patriotic Swede, and it is well known that he felt these attacks intensely. When the Liberal Party stood without a leader, although his qualifications were more obscure than those of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he assumed the leadership of the British Liberal Party, yet Professor Eden gradually became the recognized head of the Liberal Party in Sweden. Probably it is most correct to describe him as a moderate Liberal; his liberalism is, however, not of the opportunist type, but is based upon a real reliance on the application of liberal views.

J. Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, who has recently announced himself as a Zionist, and incidentally revealed the fact that he comes of Jewish ancestors who came from France to Virginia, where he was born, and whence he moved to Georgia, where he was educated, is one of the most individual characters in the national legislature. In attire, style of eloquence, and point of view in dealing with public questions, he is an individualist. After study at the University of Virginia, young Lewis struck out for the Pacific Coast, and

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went north to the State of Washington. He studied law, entered politics, and then was elected Congressman at large on the Democratic ticket, his sympathies and preference allying him with the party of the masses. During the war with Spain he served on the staffs of Generals Brooke and Grant. Republican Presidents recognized his ability, and named him for important duties in connection with boundary disputes over Alaskan and British Columbia territory. In 1903 he moved to Chicago, and two years later he became corporation counsel. Incidentally he aided in the compilation of valuable law works, and lectured on law at Northwestern University. In 1913 he entered the Senate. In 1914 he was sent by President Wilson to be a member of the International Conference for Laws for Safety at Sea. Now, as a student of international law and politics, he comes out favoring the Zionist plan for the future of Palestine.

John Blair MacAfee, lawyer, engineer and banker, formerly of Philadelphia, but now resident in London, England, has returned to the United States to aid in establishing a war savings fund similar to that in Great Britain, by which millions of pounds have been raised for the war by conscious thrift and elimination of luxury by all classes of the community. Conditions of luxury, waste, and thriftlessness which he found on his arrival in Philadelphia startled him. Mr. MacAfee is a native of Nova Scotia, who, in boyhood, was taken to Philadelphia, sent to the schools, then to the University of Pennsylvania. After a brief experience in the practice of law he swung into the stream of business, both as an investor and as an adviser, and because closely identified with an exceptionally large number of corporations furnishing transportation, lighting, and heating service in the Middle and Southern States, he specialized in foreign aspects of the financial management of these corporations, and this often took him to European centers of capital. In the course of time he settled in London and established a business where his technical knowledge of American investments, of the sort he best knows about, has proved remunerative.

## AWARD TO SHIPMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have received through the Norwegian Consul-General, a silver cup which has been awarded by the King of Norway to Capt. Colin Macdonald, master of the steamship Craloe of Limerick, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of a Norwegian steamship, which was sunk in November, 1916.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

All Engaged in the War  
OMAHA WORLD HERALD.—The problem of the successful prosecution of this war is different from any that this Government ever undertook before. It is not the quick assembling of armies marching out to open battles, fighting brilliant engagements, but in the welding together for a long and bitter struggle of all the people, every one of whom is engaged in some form of work to make the world the possession of the people, and not a plaything for the glory and power of a few autocrats. Its men, women and children, its transportation, its mining, its agriculture, its manufacturers, its schools, its churches are all engaged in it. All of society is working at one definite task. The one business of this nation is war. If the Government gives an order for a million shells, that order sets a large part of the population to moving. All of the people are making war. The fate of generations depends on their success.

More Traffic for Panama Canal  
WORCESTER TELEGRAM.—Panama Canal is being initiated into the literary as well as news list of this country. A \$6,000,000 pulp mill is being promoted for location at Pacific tidewater in the Northwest. The corporation is to be called the Sound Paper Company, and it will have a plant to make 400 tons of print paper daily for the use of southern publications. The American Newspaper Association backs the enterprise, and the paper is to be delivered by ships passing through the Panama Canal, early and often. A \$3,000,000 hydro-electric plant is proposed for additional effort to what that plant will do, and there is plenty of waterpower there in the Northwest to make that out. Monopolies are overcome by effort and plenty of capital, and the people must have the news, even in the South.

A Tax on Talent  
BOSTON ADVERTISER.—The music world has been perturbed by the war tax of 10 per cent on all concerts and opera tickets—complimentary as well as purchased. Without questioning the justice of the tax, it does not attempt to hide its inquietude concerning the year's prospects or to withhold astonishment at the lack of familiarity the framers had with the musical business. The tax will result in many unnecessary hardships, and those who must bear most of these will be, unfortunately, the very

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ones whom we are especially desirous of aiding—the debutants. It is no secret that the majority of aspirants have at best a difficult climb. The debit side of their early adventures in the concert field rarely fails to overbalance the credit. Not more but fewer handicaps are to be desired. Most of these younger artists, untried but never discouraged until they obtain the judgment of the populace, will now have to bear the usual heavy expenses of initial appearances, plus this latest levy. The tax will operate to their detriment. They must seek acknowledgment in the Meccas of music where the value comes in a possibly favorable critical notice that will give them the necessary prestige. We are just entering a most interesting period of giving suitable recognition to the younger of our artists who have obtained most of their education here. Is the advancement of our strictly American product going to be checked by a war tax? Is there no way to stop the threatened subversion of the debutants' prospects for at least this period of indefinite warfare?

## BUSINESS MEN SEE PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MADRID, Spain.—Two prominent business men of Barcelona, acting as the representatives of the manufacturers and exporters of woolen goods, have, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, had an interview with the Premier, in which they appealed for the influence of the Spanish Government with the French with the object of obtaining facilities for delivering their goods. At the same time they pressed upon the Premier the desirability of the question of the exchange being settled as soon as possible, as the present state of things led to the greatest difficulties in the settlement of commercial transactions. The Premier gave them assurances in both matters and on leaving they expressed their satisfaction.



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Smartness Vital in Clothes  
It is remarkable what good clothes one can get in ready-to-wear—  
For us, it is always a problem to select even a few good things from the mass of stuff the manufacturers show—  
Smartness is a vital quality in clothes and you will find it in ours—May we expect you now—

Wilson Ave. Piano and Talking Machine Company  
A. C. FENTON,  
Agency for Kramlich & Bach Pianos, New York; Victor, Columbia, and Edison Talking Machines. Complete stock of all records. Records sent to your home on approval. 1010-15 Wilson Ave. Near Sheridan Road CHICAGO  
Convenient time payments. Tel. Edg. 7083

H. ZEISS—Tailor  
BUILDER, REPAIRER  
CLEANER and PRESSER  
Of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes  
1418 E. 47th Street. Tel. Oakland 1889  
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CHICAGO, ILL.

XC Bootery  
FINE SHOES  
6218 S. HALSTED STREET  
Phone Englewood 3367  
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Page & Shaw  
"Candy of Excellence"  
TWO CHICAGO STORES  
People's Gas Bldg. 180 S. Michigan  
Ottis Bldg. 8 S. La Salle St.  
Delicious Luncheons Served  
WM. S. BARBER, Manager

Our New Line of Stationery and Cards  
Now Ready  
We are offering a beautiful line of American productions, dainty and up-to-date, at moderate prices, including a full line of Eaton, Crane and Fox's goods. Steel die and copper work a specialty. We have our own up-to-date plant. 1918 Diaries and Calendar Pads now ready. Full line of blank books and office supplies. Now is the time to order supplies for the coming year.  
F. F. PETTIBONE & CO.,  
18 So. La Salle street, Chicago.

GOOD EFFECT OF  
COMMUNITY WORKSecretary of War Baker Tells of  
Value of Wholesome Entertainment Work Near Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Both the communities adjacent to the training camps and the communities from which the men have gone, and to which they will return after the war, will benefit greatly because of war-camp community service," declares Secretary of War Baker.

The statement comes in the midst of the nation-wide campaign this week to release \$4,000,000 to be known as the war-camp community recreation fund. This fund is to be expended in various ways, under the direction of the War Department and Navy Department commissions on training camp activities, for wholesome entertainment for the enlisted man when he is absent from his camp on temporary leave and goes to the neighboring community to spend his idle hours.

The concerted effort on the part of the communities to so improve civic conditions that the thousands of visiting young men and boys will be safeguarded, is bound to have a wholesome effect that will continue long after the soldiers have left, in Secretary Baker's opinion. "Evil influences have received one of their finishing blows, once good influences are substituted for them," he said.

KLAMATH (ORE.) BANK  
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Klamath Falls is to have a new banking institution in the near future. A charter has already been applied for, the name being Klamath State Bank. Capital will be \$50,000.



Kraus Bros. Loewy Company  
CLEANERS and DYERS  
3517-23 West Madison St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Phone Garfield 5300  
FRANK HARSCHER, Manager  
South Branch Phone Drexel 236

Established 1899  
EDGEWATER  
LAUNDRY  
COMPANY  
Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers  
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO  
Phone Edgewater 430  
Our 10 wagons cover the following territory:  
All of the North Side, Evanston and Wilmette. West as far as Crawford Avenue.

ARTHUR BERG, President  
WM. LOEWY, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

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Miss Pudor  
Hats  
16 N. Wabash Avenue.  
Suite 1433, Stevens Building, CHICAGO

WILLIS & ATWOOD  
SHOES  
For the Entire Family. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
1371 E. 63rd St.  
CHICAGO  
Telephone M. P. 817

Berry & Plum  
CORRECT FURNISHINGS  
for MEN  
55 E. Madison Street, Chicago

Two Good Places to Eat  
Home and Here

HILL'S CAFETERIA  
1165-73 East 63rd Street, CHICAGO  
NEAR WOODLAWN AVENUE

When in Doubt Send Flowers  
Choicest Varieties Artistically Arranged  
Lakeside Flower Shop  
7700 Sheridan Road  
CHICAGO  
Phone Edgewater 2670  
A. HALL, Proprietor  
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS ADVANCE AFTER DECLINE

### Strong Upward Movement Develops After Early Drop, Big Gains Recorded by Leading Issues

Stocks in New York were generally weak in the early part of the session today. Prices became more irregular after the first few minutes, and on the whole the list was rather erratic. There were some advances in the midst of the declines. Sears-Roebuck, for instance, rose three points, and Baldwin and Chicago & Northwestern sold higher.

General Motors slumped and other issues to be weak were almost too numerous to mention. United States Steel common was down more than a point at one time, but rallied to just where it closed Monday afternoon. Utah also recovered after being decidedly heavy. Anaconda, California Petroleum preferred, Central Leather and Republic Iron & Steel were other leaders in the downward movement. The marked irregularity was largely due to a tendency to rally on the part of prices.

The New York market had a striking upward swing late in the first half hour.

It was apparent that liquidation had been checked, temporarily at least, but there was no great activity in the market on the advance. Some of the important stocks made good gains, but the general list lagged. St. Paul, after opening unchanged at 38, receded to 37 1/2, and then advanced more than 3 points before midday. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 1/4 at 75 1/4, receded 1/4 and sold above 78. Marine preferred, which opened at 95 1/2, a loss of 1/4 from Monday's close, advanced above 98. U. S. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 91 1/4. After dropping the fraction it sold up to 93 1/2 before midday. Gains at midday were recorded by Texas Company, Ohio Cities Gas, Utah Copper, American Smelting, Crucible, Central Leather, New York Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Reading. United Fruit, U. S. Rubber and General Motors continued weak.

Stocks turned strong in the early afternoon. Reading gained upward at a rapid rate. Big gains were recorded before the beginning of the last hour by Bethlehem Steel "B", Marine preferred, Baldwin, American Sugar, American Smelting, United States Steel, Texas Company and Utah Copper.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS

|                         | 1917      | Increase |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Total operating revenue | \$203,767 | \$54,432 |
| Operating expenses      | 85,115    | 60,948   |
| Net operating revenue   | 118,652   | 115,484  |

|                         | 1917      | 1916    |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Total operating revenue | 1,639,407 | 367,318 |
| Operating expenses      | 573,163   | 194,698 |
| Net operating revenue   | 1,066,244 | 172,620 |

|                       | 1917        | 1916        |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross earnings        | \$1,042,056 | \$1,004,365 |
| Operating expenses    | 239,424     | 301,987     |
| Net operating revenue | 802,632     | 702,378     |

|                       | 1917        | 1916        |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross earnings        | \$8,669,272 | \$8,024,990 |
| Operating expenses    | 1,982,689   | 1,992,126   |
| Net operating revenue | 6,686,583   | 6,032,864   |

|                         | 1917      | Increase  |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total operating revenue | \$162,557 | \$100,526 |
| Operating expenses      | 45,691    | 800       |
| Net operating revenue   | 116,866   | 100,726   |

|                         | 1917      | 1916   |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Total operating revenue | 1,321,071 | 70,353 |
| Operating expenses      | 268,499   | 2,170  |
| Net operating revenue   | 1,052,572 | 68,183 |

|                         | 1917        | 1916     |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Total operating revenue | \$1,205,513 | \$55,033 |
| Operating expenses      | 340,671     | 82,696   |
| Net operating revenue   | 864,842     | 72,337   |

|                         | 1917      | 1916      |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total operating revenue | 9,958,957 | 1,221,672 |
| Operating expenses      | 2,531,172 | 410,413   |
| Net operating revenue   | 7,427,785 | 811,259   |

|                         | 1917      | 1916      |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total operating revenue | \$805,405 | \$737,713 |
| Operating expenses      | 262,237   | 257,573   |
| Net operating revenue   | 543,168   | 480,140   |

|                         | 1917        | 1916        |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total operating revenue | \$6,767,002 | \$6,053,257 |
| Operating expenses      | 2,103,210   | 2,107,491   |
| Net operating revenue   | 4,663,792   | 3,945,766   |

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## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

|                     | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ajax Rubber         | 51      | 51      | 51      | 51      |
| Alaska Gold         | 3       | 3 1/2   | 3       | 3 1/2   |
| Alaska Ju.          | 3       | 3       | 3       | 3       |
| Allis-Chalm.        | 16      | 17 1/2  | 16      | 17      |
| Am Ag Chem.         | 76      | 77      | 74      | 77      |
| Am B Sugar          | 72      | 72      | 72      | 72      |
| Am Can.             | 31 1/2  | 34 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 34 1/2  |
| Am Car Fr.          | 59      | 61 1/2  | 59      | 61 1/2  |
| Am Cot Oil.         | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Am H & L pt.        | 52 1/2  | 54      | 52 1/2  | 54      |
| Am Ice Sec.         | 10      | 10      | 10      | 10      |
| Am Lineed.          | 24      | 25 1/2  | 24      | 25 1/2  |
| Am Lins'd pt.       | 60      | 60 1/2  | 59      | 60 1/2  |
| Am Smelt'g.         | 71 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 74 1/2  |
| Am Smelt'g.         | 102     | 102     | 102     | 102     |
| Am Steel Fr.        | 52      | 54      | 52      | 54      |
| Am Sugar.           | 110     | 110     | 109     | 109     |
| Am Tel. & Tel.      | 110     | 110 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Am Wool.            | 38      | 38 1/2  | 38      | 38 1/2  |
| Am Wrtp.            | 21      | 21 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 21 1/2  |
| Am Zinc.            | 12 1/2  | 13      | 12 1/2  | 13      |
| Anaconda.           | 53 1/2  | 56 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 55 1/2  |
| Asso Oil.           | 56      | 56      | 56      | 56      |
| Atchison.           | 85      | 85 1/2  | 83      | 85      |
| Atchison pf.        | 88      | 88      | 88      | 88      |
| At Gulf.            | 91 1/2  | 96      | 91 1/2  | 96      |
| At Coast Li.        | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/2  |
| At Br. & Alt.       | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| Bald Loco.          | 51 1/2  | 56      | 51 1/2  | 56      |
| Balt & Ohio.        | 50 1/2  | 53      | 50 1/2  | 53      |
| Barrett Co.         | 88      | 88      | 88      | 88      |
| Barrett Co. pf.     | 100     | 100     | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| Barotillas.         | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       |
| Beth Steel.         | 76 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| Beth Steel pf.      | 76 1/2  | 81 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 81 1/2  |
| Beth Steel pf. rct. | 94 1/2  | 98      | 94 1/2  | 98      |
| Beth Steel pf.      | 98      | 98      | 98      | 98      |
| BF Goodrich.        | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/2  |
| BF Goodrich pf.     | 99      | 99      | 99      | 99      |
| Brook R T.          | 49      | 49      | 47      | 49      |
| Burns Bros.         | 100     | 101 1/2 | 100     | 101 1/2 |
| Butte & Sup.        | 15 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 17 1/2  |
| Cal Pac Cor.        | 36      | 36      | 36      | 36      |
| Cal Petrol.         | 12      | 13 1/2  | 12      | 13 1/2  |
| Cal Petrol pf.      | 30 1/2  | 32      | 30 1/2  | 32      |
| Callahan Min.       | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Cal & Ariz.         | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64      |
| Can Pacific.        | 133     | 136 1/2 | 133     | 136 1/2 |
| Chi & Alt.          | 10      | 10      | 10      | 10      |
| Cent Frdy pf.       | 39      | 39      | 39      | 39      |
| Cl Leather.         | 60      | 64 1/2  | 60      | 64 1/2  |
| Cor de Pas.         | 30      | 30 1/2  | 30      | 30 1/2  |
| Chan Motor.         | 59      | 60 1/2  | 58 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| Ches & Ohio.        | 44 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| Ch & W West.        | 60      | 75 1/2  | 60      | 75 1/2  |
| Clu Peabody.        | 49      | 49      | 49      | 49      |
| C & G West pf.      | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 20 1/2  |
| CM & ST Paul.       | 38      | 40 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| CM & ST pf.         | 76 1/2  | 76 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 76 1/2  |
| Chi R I & Paets.    | 16 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 16 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| Chi R I pf.         | 40 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Chi R I pf. wtl.    | 50      | 52      | 50      | 52      |
| Chi & N W.          | 95      | 96      | 95      | 96      |
| Chile Cop.          | 12 1/2  | 14      | 12 1/2  | 14      |
| Chino Cop.          | 37 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 39 1/2  |
| Cl Peab'g pf.       | 96      | 96      | 96      | 96      |
| Col Fuel.           | 32      | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  |
| Col Gas & El.       | 27 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| Con Gas.            | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  |
| Col South.          | 18      | 21      | 18      | 21      |
| Col So Ist pf.      | 45      | 45      | 45      | 45      |
| Con Can.            | 77      | 79 1/2  | 76      | 79 1/2  |
| Corn Prod.          | 25 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| Corn Prod pf.       | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  |
| Crucible Steel.     | 51 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 55 1/2  |
| Cuban Sug.          | 25 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Cuban C Sp.         | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  |
| Del & Huds.         | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 98 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| Denver.             | 6       | 6       | 6       | 6       |
| Denver pf.          | 13      | 13      | 13      | 13      |
| Deere pf.           | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| Domes Min.          | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| Erle pf.            | 13 1/2  | 15 1/2  | 13 1/2  | 15 1/2  |
| Erle 2d pf.         | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/2  |
| Fisher Body pf.     | 73      | 73      | 73      | 73      |
| F M & S pf.         | 30      | 30      | 30      | 30      |
| Gas W & W.          | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/2  |
| Gen Electric.       | 138     | 130     | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Gen Motors N.       | 83      | 83      | 80      | 83      |
| G Motors pf.        | 73      | 73      | 73      | 73      |
| Granby Min.         | 58      | 58      | 58      | 58      |
| Green Can.          | 35      | 35 1/2  | 35      | 35 1/2  |
| Gt Nor Ore.         | 22 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Gt Nor pf.          | 89      | 92 1/2  | 89      | 92 1/2  |
| Gulf States.        | 77      | 77      | 77      | 77      |
| Has & Bar Car.      | 28      | 28 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| Harv Cor.           | 52      | 52      | 52      | 52      |
| Harv of N J.        | 103 1/2 | 104     | 103 1/2 | 104     |
| Ill Central.        | 94 1/2  | 97      | 94 1/2  | 97      |
| Inspration.         | 39      | 41      | 39      | 41      |
| Int Cor Cor.        | 64 1/2  | 64 1/2  | 64 1/2  | 64 1/2  |
| Int C Cor pf.       | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| Int Ag Corp.        | 6 1/2   | 6 1/2   | 6 1/2   | 6 1/2   |
| Int Mer Mar.        | 24 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Imer Mar pf.        | 100     | 100     | 95 1/2  | 100     |
| In Paper.           | 20 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 20 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| In Paper pf sta.    | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| In Nickel Ct.       | 26      | 27      | 25 1/2  | 27      |
| Kan City So.        | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      |
| Kelley Tires.       | 37 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Kenne Cop.          | 27 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| LE & W.             | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/2   |
| Lee & T Ct.         | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14      |
| Lack Steel.         | 69      | 73      | 68 1/2  | 73      |
| Lehigh Val.         | 51      | 53 1/2  | 51      | 53 1/2  |
| Louis & N.          | 114     | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Manhattan.          | 97 1/2  | 99 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| Max Motor.          | 20      | 25 1/2  | 20      | 25 1/2  |
| Maxwell pf.         | 54 1/2  | 57      | 54 1/2  | 57      |
| Maxwell pf.         | 15      | 15      | 15      | 15      |
| Mex Petrol.         | 74 1/2  | 78      | 74 1/2  | 78      |
| Miami.              | 25      | 27 1/2  | 25      | 27 1/2  |

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

|  | Open | High | Low |
|--|------|------|-----|
|--|------|------|-----|



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

MODERATE WOOL  
TRADING LOCALLY

Almost All Types of Staple Figure in Dealings—Mill Buyers in Market Apparently to Cover Only Immediate Needs

More or less wool trading has been done during the last week along the usual lines, almost all grades of the staple being represented. Mill buyers have been in the local market to a certain extent, but in some cases to cover only special needs. Trading among dealers has been slight and there has been no buying that might be classed as of an especially speculative character. Jacob Brown, of Brown & Adams, had the welfare of the entire trade at heart when he proposed to his fellow workers in the business that they try in every possible way to eliminate this element. He probably felt that unless the wool dealers did try among themselves to keep prices about as they were, with very slight necessary advances, the Government would feel it necessary to take over the control of the entire market. His timely warning has probably prevented, for the time being, at least, the necessity of taking such a step.

Some feel that the Australian wool will be landed here sometime this month, but those who are less optimistic say that if it arrives here by the first of the new year that will be time enough for its use by the mills, since most of the manufacturers have supplies on hand sufficient to last them until then. If unforeseen conditions should arise before then, the mill would be obliged to canvass the market for additional supplies.

It is thought that the method of the London wool sales will be followed as closely as possible in disposing of the Australian wools, because they are so carefully classified and because Frank Windeler, who will have charge of the auctions here, has had wide experience in that particular method. The manner in which auction sales are usually conducted here, involves very much more time in the sale of each lot and plans that have been worked out in the American method in the trade have not met with marked success. This may have been due partly to the fact that it is almost impossible for western growers to classify their wools specifically, since there are different grades of territory wools in practically every state. Also, in order to do the classifying properly, it takes some one who is an expert in that line and means additional cost, likewise involving a longer time for the work.

The stocks of wool on hand according to cities, comprising 351 dealers, compiled as of Sept. 30 of this year are: Boston, 146,798.295 pounds; Philadelphia, 23,411.962 pounds; Portland, 15,547.582 pounds; Chicago, 11,529.719 pounds; New York, 8,634.347 pounds; St. Louis, 5,354.122 pounds; San Francisco, 839.503 pounds, making a total for the above of 212,115.440; other cities, 14,946.810 pounds.

In the men's wear and women's wear market a somewhat better tone prevails. The medium grades of wool being used in the contracts with the Government are selling in the raw material market. A lack of demand in some lines may eventually result in a slight drop in the price and this would probably lead to increased actual sales. Woolen underwear is very scarce, because of the good demand for heavyweights. Orders on goods for the spring of 1918 are being taken care of, since most of the fall orders are completed. Prices for the spring goods will undoubtedly be very much higher than those of a year ago, since indications point in this direction.

Overcoating and blankets continue in demand for the army. In most cases the Government has secured very prompt deliveries on these. Sponges, as well as the cutters, are experiencing difficulty in keeping ahead of the goods manufacturers in regard to their orders. The 1918 heavy weight season styles in the men's wear market are being made up. There are fewer styles than heretofore, although the market may be said to be fully as active.

## REAL ESTATE

John Morrissey has bought a small improved property at 17 Wharf Street, adjoining his own holdings, consisting of a four-story brick mercantile building, occupying 773 square feet of land valued at a total of \$10,300; of this amount the land carries \$9200. Thomas P. Roe and wife were the grantors, who have sold to John Morrissey, a frame stable property and 2774 square feet of land, at 91 Athens Street, South Boston. This parcel is assessed for \$2100, including \$1100 carried on the land.

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a four-story and basement brick house, owned by Roscoe D. Rand at 65 Lowell Street, corner of Minot Street, West End. The total assessment is \$6800, which includes \$3500 valuation on 580 square feet of land. Maurice Cohen, trustee, takes the title.

Jacob Mandel has bought the four-story and basement brick house at 705 Massachusetts Avenue, with five-story addition in the rear, corner of Harrison Avenue, South End, owned by C. Herbert Poore. The property is known as the Bernard Apartments, and is assessed for \$25,500. Of this amount 2920 square feet of land carries \$7300.

Another smaller sale has been closed by William F. Hogg and wife, owners of a three-story and basement brick house on Concord Street, near Columbus Avenue, together with 1963 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$8700, which includes \$3400 on the lot. The buyer is Oscar J. Wright.

**PURCHASED IN BACK BAY**  
Jacob Zager bought an improved property on Falmouth Street, from Israel Slavitsky, consisting of a four-story and basement brick house, and 2166 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$10,000, including \$4800 on the land.

**TRANSACTIONS IN ROXBURY**  
Deeds have gone to record from Martha B. Bolles to Maurice Gerstein, buyer of the frame dwelling at 466 Warren, corner of Holborn streets, Roxbury. There is a land area of 10-116 square feet, valued at \$7600, and made part of the \$15,600 assessment.

David Gordon and wife have sold to Samuel Prince the frame dwelling property at 125 Howland Street, together with 3150 square feet of land, all valued at \$6500 on the assessors' books, of which \$1000 is on the lot.

John J. Kelley and wife, owners of the frame dwelling and frame stable located at 14 Hutchins Avenue, have sold the property to Alice Nims. The total assessed valuation amounts to \$6200, and \$900 of this applies to 4510 square feet of land.

Papers have been placed on record from Isaac Cole estate and one other, transferring the three-story brick property at 26 Halleck Street, to John J. Madden. The parcel is taxed on \$2600, which includes \$600 on 1175 square feet of land.

**BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON**  
More sales are recorded in Brighton today, one of which consists of a six-apartment brick house, owned by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, at 133 and 135 Chiswick Road, and including 8674 square feet of ground. The total assessment is \$26,500, of which the land carries \$3500. Elizabeth J. Haines took the title, then resold to George L. Wentworth.

Catherine Grace Estate sells to G. Wallace Odell, a block of frame buildings at 17 to 21 Chestnut Hill Avenue, valued by the assessors at \$4600, and the amount includes \$2800 carried on 5520 square feet of land.

**CONSTRUCTION NEWS**  
Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in the states north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri river, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, based upon contracts awarded, viz.: New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

**CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1 TO NOV. 1**

|      |                 |      |                 |
|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 1917 | \$1,433,092,000 | 1916 | \$1,434,758,000 |
| 1915 | 1,121,616,287   | 1914 | 743,331,500     |
| 1913 | 753,173,100     | 1912 | 667,432,813     |
| 1911 | 622,162,200     | 1910 | 694,097,066     |

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

**CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1 TO NOV. 1**

|      |               |      |               |
|------|---------------|------|---------------|
| 1917 | \$183,752,000 | 1916 | \$145,899,000 |
| 1915 | 176,551,000   | 1914 | 185,124,000   |
| 1913 | 147,071,000   | 1912 | 149,401,000   |
| 1911 | 140,832,000   | 1910 | 135,704,000   |

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and the nature of the work are given in the order published:

W. Holden St., 188, Ward 21; Cora B. Hutchins, C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick garage.

TEXAS COTTON'S  
RISE NOT HELD

After Period of Strength in Which Staple Advances to New High Levels, Prices Ease Off—Crop Damage Estimates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
**GALVESTON, Texas**—Weather conditions on the whole have been unfavorable for cotton in Texas and Oklahoma, but the weather has exerted little influence on the range of prices in the markets. After a period of decided strength during which the staple advanced to new high levels, a weaker tendency has been felt and prices declined in most places. The weakness seemed to be due largely to unfavorable developments in the war zone in Europe, and to lack of trading operations on the domestic exchanges.

Reasonably accurate estimates of recent damages over much of the cotton belt in Texas have been given out. These have been compiled by Galveston cotton men after careful investigation and are accepted here as accurate. One authority declares that the crop has been cut short over the entire belt by at least 1,350,000 bales, and another places the damage in Texas at more than 500,000 bales. The publication of these estimates caused a slight bulge in the market, but there was not sufficient trading to cause this to be permanent, and the higher prices soon eased off.

The holding movement on the part of Texas and Oklahoma farmers seems to be general in these states, and reports indicate that farmers in other states are also holding much of the staple for the minimum of 30c as fixed at the meeting held in Dallas and later at the meeting held in New Orleans. Texas farmers seem determined to hold their cotton indefinitely unless the price goes to 30c a pound. This holding movement has almost put a stop to spot trading, and therein lies the explanation for the dullness in the Texas markets.

Picking operations in Texas and Oklahoma have been held up, and farmers report that the staple is going to waste in many fields. In some sections of the State considerable damage has been caused to the cotton now open in the fields. Offers of \$1.50 a hundred pounds with board and lodging are being made by farmers in some localities where cotton pickers are especially scarce, and even these offers are receiving little response. The scarcity of cotton pickers is due to the fact that laborers are insufficient, and is not due to a tendency on the part of the cotton growers to pay inadequate wages.

Very little cotton has been received by buyers for shipment north, and reports here are to the effect that buyers in New York and other eastern and northern markets who bought October cotton some time ago have been forced to hedge, because of their inability to get actual cotton. Many such traders bought October cotton, believing that the movement of the new crop would be heavy at this time and that they would have no difficulty in getting actual cotton. But such a condition has not developed. The Texas farmers are holding their cotton for the 30-cent minimum and the rush to get cotton in the North has caused an advance. This was the underlying cause for the recent period of decided strength.

In all the trading operations, buyers of near months have been numerous, and distant months have more or less gone begging. This is due to the scarcity of actual cotton, which in turn can be traced to the fact that farmers are holding the cotton on the farms.

The outlook at this time is for a large cotton crop in Texas next year. The acreage of small grain will be cut short on account of weather conditions, and this will mean that there will be more land available on the farms for planting cotton. The general policy of Texas farmers seems to be to plant what other crops they can and then whatever land remains will be planted to cotton.

Texas cotton mills continue active buyers of actual cotton. These mills have been taking practically all the cotton that was offered by the farmers, and have been the most active buyers in Texas within the last several weeks. The mills are all working night and day on war orders, and it is said that all have many orders booked, sufficient to keep the mills in operation for several months.

**CRUCIBLE STEEL'S DIVIDEND PLANS**  
**PITTSBURGH, Pa.**—Evidently Crucible Steel Company is not going to inaugurate dividends on its common stock this year, despite the fact that earnings during the past two years have been around \$16,000,000 a year. Directors on Monday declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, but failed to consider the common dividend. Preferred dividend is payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 6.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 6  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olsen; U. S.  
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.  
Chicago—J. P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Sons, Inc.; Tour.  
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rullolva & Co.; Hotel Harvard.  
Havana—Jose Constania; U. S.  
Havana—Jose Eusebio of Martinez Suarez & Co.; U. S.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Baker; Tour.  
Meriden, Conn.—Rothenberg of Marks, Rothenberg & Co.; Adams.  
Montreal, Que.—Sister; 10 High St.  
Nashville, Tenn.—M. Korman of Korman & Sawyer; U. S.  
New York—H. Schvey; U. S.  
New York—Max Cohn; U. S.  
New York—Henry Levy; U. S.  
New York—F. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.  
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 113 Lincoln St.  
Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. H. Hostetter; Avery.  
Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer, Wright & Watkins; 1130 Locust St.  
Pittsburgh—C. G. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.  
San Francisco—H. W. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.  
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.  
**LEATHER BUYERS**  
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. A. Wells and O. G. Grey of W. A. Wells & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## FRENCH CITIES' NOTES SELL LOW

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—New low levels were made in French cities selling Monday, City of Bordeaux selling at 86 1/2, 1/2 below last week's low, and Lyons, Marseilles and Paris 66 selling at 86 1/2, compared with last week's low of 87. Outside of these issues only important decline in those allied securities on the stock exchange was that United Kingdom convertible 5 1/2s of 1918 sold down to 99 in comparison with 99 1/2 last week. These 5 1/2s are due Feb. 1, next, and so are selling close to an 8 per cent basis. Anglo-French 5s sold at 91, and United Kingdom 5s due Sept. 1, next, at 97 1/2.

There was noticeably wide discrepancy in prices for \$500 bonds of the French cities group, and the \$1000 bonds. For instance, when Paris 66s were selling at 86 1/2, a \$500 bond was sold for 90.

**CAST IRON PIPE CO. PREFERRED DIVIDEND**  
**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—President Lemoine of United States Cast Iron Pipe Company says: "Executive committee has after carefully considering the present situation decided to insure preferred stockholders that rate of dividend received by them during 1917 will be continued during 1918. This announcement is made possible because of very satisfactory earnings of past nine months ended Sept. 30."

"After deducting war taxes and all reserves, both in larger amounts than ever before, net earnings applicable to dividends amounted to \$1,328,730, or at annual rate of 14.7 per cent on the preferred stock A."

**SHIPPING NEWS**  
A large fleet of fishing vessels brought fresh groundfish to the South Boston mart today, most of them having light trips. Wholesale prices remain high. Arrivals: Steamers Surge, 135,000 pounds; Heroline, 132,000; schooners Ingomar, 66,000; Ruth, 13,500; Gertrude de Costa, 19,600; Angeline C. Nunan, 16,000; James & Esther, 26,500; Russell, 12,000; Elsie G. Silva, 16,000; Angie Marshall, 15,200; Adeline, 7500; Little Elsie, 2050; Gorman, 2050, 50,500; Olivia Sears, 2000; Gleaner, 50, 17,000; and the W. H. Moody, arriving too late to sell at the early auction.

Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred: Haddock, \$7.00; steak cod, \$9.50; market cod, \$8.50; pollock, \$5.50; large hake, \$8.00; small hake, \$6.00; and eusk, \$6.

Gill netters continue to land heavy trips of fresh fish at Gloucester, most of which is pollock. The schooner Tempest arrived with cured fish from Maine, and the netters' total was not available when the report was received here today.

Salt cod landed by the Bank fleet at Lunenburg, N. S., during the season of 1917, sold higher than last year, although more of it was landed, according to statistics received at the Boston Fish Bureau today. The fleet landed 256,215 quintals in 1917, compared to 218,060 in 1916. The average price was \$7.20 per quintal in 1916, compared to \$10 during the present season.

## DAILY SALES OF ENGLISH BONDS

Payments on National War Issue Bring About Less Easy Conditions in Money Market—Discount Market Is Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**LONDON, England**—The daily sales of the new war bonds are now making themselves felt upon the London money market. From the official returns it transpires that the sales of the national war bonds are yielding about £20,000,000 weekly to the Exchequer, and it is thought likely that for the next few weeks the payments into the treasury may exceed the outgoings, thus bringing about less easy monetary conditions for the time being. During the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, supplies of floating credits became fairly abundant on the Tuesday and Wednesday, owing to some heavy maturities of treasury bills. On the latter day, however, the Bank of England began to receive the early subscriptions to the new war bonds which the banks had been holding for a fortnight past, and the demand for accommodation became keener so that the 3 1/2 per cent rate was seldom in evidence, except in the case of unemployed balances at the end of the day. In the discount market business has been quieter with rates unchanged from last week. The market appears confident that the new method adopted by the treasury of meeting its financial requirements by the daily sales of exchequer bonds is at least calculated to disturb the money market and is therefore all the more favorably regarded. "The City" is keenly interested in watching the progress of the Liberty Loan flotations in the United States, and satisfaction is already expressed at the fact that although £300,000,000 has so far been raised, it has made no appreciable difference to the monetary conditions in the United States.

The revenue of the treasury for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 13, was lower again at £8,153,000, as was also the expenditure at £46,660,000. Excess profits contributed £3,656,000 to the revenue and the deficit for the seven days was more than covered by £38,240,000 of net borrowings. There was an addition to the floating debt of £12,172,000, and national war bonds produced £7,809,000, and war saving certificates, £900,000. "Other Debt," amounting to £16,896,000, was raised probably by way of further advances from the United States.

At the Bank of England the outstanding feature in Wednesday's weekly statement is the high point reached by the item, "Other Deposits," the total of which is shown at £132,000,000. It is as far back as February last that a similar level was reached. The increase since a week ago under "Other Deposits" is as much as £12,444,000, as against which there is a reduction under "Other Securities" of £1,141,500. The reserve has been fitted by an increase of £586,000, which is mainly due to the receipt of £547,000 in bullion and a small contraction in the note circulation. As a result of the big increase in deposit liabilities, the ratio of reserve to liabilities has fallen from 19.34 per cent to 18.79 per cent.

The silver market continues to record a reduction in the price of the white metal, the fall during the week under review being as much as 1 1/2 p. ounce. The decline this week is the smallest since the downward movement commenced on Sept. 25. China sales and smaller governmental purchases by the United States are said to be the prime reason for the continued drop, but doubtless the elimination of speculation due to recent export restrictions continues to be the real reason for the lower price. On the Royal Exchange, while quotations have continued to show fluctuations, the movements are less radical than those recorded at the end of the previous week. Amsterdam has made a substantial recovery in London's favor to 11.03 1/2, while the Scandinavian rates are relatively unchanged. The Italian lire continues to be depreciated, and the ruble, in view of the disquieting military news from Russia, is also again lower. The Spanish rate has moved slightly against London to 20.45 and Switzerland is also somewhat lower at 22.14 1/2.

On the stock exchange, while business still remains of a very limited description, the undertone is generally firm to the extent that despite the poor news from Russia there is little if any change recorded in security prices, except in some of the Russian descriptions which have undergone a general though somewhat mild setback. The gilt edged section of the market has favorably received the new national war bond issue and there is a general disposition to regard the opening achievements of the issue as satisfactory. The 5 per cent war loan has exhibited considerable strength, with the price at one time up to 95 1/2 cum dividend. A feature in the mining share section was a remarkable rise in the Rezende shares in the Rhodesian market, with a slight upward move in the stock of the Broken Hill proprietary. In the rubber share section of the floor there has been somewhat less activity than in recent weeks, though a good volume of business has been transacted. Prices generally have shown a tendency to improve and with a firm commodity market prospects in this section of the house remain favorable.

**GILLETTE RAZOR'S INCOME**  
Net earnings of the Gillette Safety Razor Company for the period from Sept. 20 to Nov. 1 were \$665,970.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Holland's expense in maintaining neutrality for first half of present year totaled \$80,400,000, bringing total since beginning of war up to \$295,000,000. Japan will purchase a section of Chinese Eastern Railway between Kan Chengtse, in Manchuria, and the Sun-gari River. Amount involved is about \$15,000,000.

President Noble of New York Stock Exchange said that selling of stocks Monday was genuine liquidation and that there were no raids on the market. Loans of brokers are unusually small. Brokers stated that most customers when called upon for more margin produced cash.

Agreement of United States and Netherlands and assent of Great Britain will release goods at Rotterdam valued at \$1,725,030 consigned to 116 American firms. They include German and Austrian products paid for by American importers prior to April 7, 1917, the day after United States entered the war.

Louisiana planters in session in New Orleans adopted resolution accepting maximum prices for plantation clarified and raw sugars set by Food Administrator Hoover. They agreed to fulfill agreement made at Washington by planters' committee to deliver to American Sugar Refining Company 100,000 tons of raw sugar at average of 6.25c.

Because of the difficulty of floating corporation note issues in face of heavy government financing, bankers will take steps to learn whether they will be able to rediscount short term notes of railroad and industrial corporations at Federal Reserve Bank. Plan most favored is for issuance of 90-day notes renewable for a year, renewal to be guaranteed by a banking syndicate.

Authorized capital of new ship firms totaled \$9,850,000 in October, compared with \$5,100,000 in September. Total authorized capital for first 10 months of the year was \$259,943,000, more than half of which was supplied during April, May and June. Since end of June there has been a rather sharp drop in organization of new shipbuilding corporations due to fact that shipping has come under government control.

## NEW YORK CURB

| Stocks         | Bid    | Asked   |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Actus Explos   | 3 1/2  | 3 3/4   |
| do cts         | 5      | 7       |
| Big Ledge      | 1 1/2  | 1 3/4   |
| Boston & Mont  | 49c    | 51c     |
| Butte C & Z    | 6      | 6 1/2   |
| Butte Detrit   | 23 1/2 | 24      |
| Caledonia      | 51     | 53      |
| Chev Motors    | 59     | 62      |
| Cons Arizona   | 1 1/4  | 1 1/2   |
| Cons Copper    | 7 1/2  | 7 3/4   |
| Cosden & Co    | 7 1/2  | 7 3/4   |
| Cosden O & G   | 7 1/2  | 7 3/4   |
| Curtiss        | 24     | 25 1/4  |
| Midwest Refg   | 104    | 104 1/4 |
| Glenrock ARIZ  | 17     | 17 1/4  |
| Gila           | 14 1/2 | 15      |
| Goldfield Cons | 38     | 42      |
| Green Monster  | 4 1/2  | 4 3/4   |
| Heda Mining    | 4 1/2  | 4 3/4   |
| Jumbo          | 18     | 18 1/2  |
| Lake Torp Boat | 3 1/2  | 3 3/4   |
| Magma Cop      | 37     | 38      |
| Max Munitions  | 12     | 12 1/2  |
| Merritt        | 23 1/2 | 24      |
| McKin Dar      | 58     | 65      |
| Met Petrol     | 12     | 12 1/2  |
| Midwest        | 120    | 122     |
| National Zinc  | 26     | 27      |
| Nipissing      | 7 1/2  | 8       |
| Peelers        | 8      | 10      |
| Penn Ky        | 3 1/2  | 3 3/4   |
| Saguipa        | 8 1/2  | 8 3/4   |
| Sepuyah Oil    | 5 1/2  | 5 3/4   |
| Sinclair Gulf  | 12     | 14      |
| Stewart Min    | 1 1/2  | 1 3/4   |
| Submarine Boat | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2  |
| Troy Arizona   | 16     | 16 1/2  |
| United Motors  | 16     | 16 1/2  |
| Un Verde Oil   | 3 1/2  | 3 3/4   |
| U S Steam      | 3 1/2  | 3 3/4   |
| Victoria       | 3 1/2  | 3 3/4   |
| Wright-Martin  | 6 1/2  | 6 3/4   |

## VIRGINIA RAILWAY &amp; POWER

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Virginia Railway & Power Company reports for year ended June 30, 1917, surplus after charges \$1,192,087, a decrease of \$62,031. After deducting preferred dividend and depreciation reserve balance available for common was equal to \$252 per share, compared with \$4.79 for previous year.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balance for today compare:

|           |              |              |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$34,427,825 | \$27,469,569 |
| Balances  | 5,465,732    | 4,307,936    |

Local subtreasury credit balance today \$110,060.

## VAN CLEAVE SAW MILL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers

Yellow Pine Lumber and Timbers

TRANSIT CARS OR MILL SHIPMENT

LET US SEND YOU THE TRAVELING LUMBER YARD

Financing War Tax Payments

Have you considered the advisability of creating a reserve fund to meet your War Tax payments? Every one subject to the tax should do so. Don't depend wholly on your borrowing ability.

Read the law carefully and learn what is expected of you.

Full text of the law, with index, sent on application—Pamphlet M.

The American Exchange National Bank

128 Broadway, New York City

ROADS FACE FIRST  
WINTER OF WAR

Systems Must Meet Exacting Demands of Government Despite Weather and Falling Net Earnings, Even at Best

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—With net earnings falling as volume of business expands, railroads are on the threshold of their first winter of war.

For two decades every conjunction of a boom in business with winter storms has meant congestion, widespread car shortages and abnormal expenses. Last winter and winter before were no exceptions, but in each a big export movement and a shortage of ships created an unprecedented situation on Atlantic seaboard, effects of which were felt throughout the country.

Since then the United States has entered the war, throwing enormous additional business, passenger and freight, on the carriers. At the same time, railroads have been organized for cooperation and pooling of resources on a far-reaching scale. They are handling 20 per cent to 25 per cent more freight traffic than the record business of a year ago, in addition to movement of 750,000 troops to and from camps, in a manner which has called forth commendation of government officers.

Now the question foremost with operating officials is what winter conditions will do to a transportation machine already straining under a load that appears the maximum for fair weather. More or less interference of low temperatures with train movements is just as certain as that the Government will press for uninterrupted carriage not only of troops and munitions of war, but of coal and ore to furnaces and scores of other items of raw material and finished product directly or indirectly contributory to its aims as a belligerent. Every community in the country must have food and fuel.

In every one of the three districts into which the Interstate Commerce Commission divides the country, latest aggregate returns show increasing gross and falling net. For eastern districts and the country as a whole, the same is true of the entire eight months ended with August. Changes in gross, expenses, and taxes for August and the eight months are shown territorially below:

|                    | Inc.         |      | Inc.         |      |
|--------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
|                    | Gross        | %    | 8 months     | %    |
| United States      | \$28,000,000 | 12   | \$28,000,000 | 12   |
| Gross              | \$28,000,000 | 12   | \$28,000,000 | 12   |
| Expenses           | \$2,000,000  | 23   | \$2,000,000  | 23   |
| Taxes              | \$1,000,000  | 8.7  | \$1,000,000  | 8.7  |
| Op income          | \$7,000,000  | 8.0  | \$7,000,000  | 8.0  |
| Eastern district:  |              |      |              |      |
| Gross              | \$19,100,000 | 12.2 | \$19,100,000 | 9    |
| Expenses           | \$1,900,000  | 23   | \$1,900,000  | 24   |
| Taxes              | \$1,000,000  | 5.2  | \$1,000,000  | 5.2  |
| Op income          | \$3,600,000  | 8.1  | \$3,600,000  | 15   |
| Southern district: |              |      |              |      |
| Gross              | \$3,300,000  | 19   | \$3,300,000  | 15   |
| Expenses           | \$700,000    | 21.4 | \$700,000    | 21.4 |
| Taxes              | \$1,000,000  | 30   | \$1,000,000  | 30   |
| Op income          | \$100,000    | 7.7  | \$300,000    | 9.3  |
| Western District:  |              |      |              |      |
| Gross              | \$10,700,000 | 12   | \$12,500,000 | 12   |
| Expenses           | \$1,700,000  | 15.9 | \$1,900,000  | 15.9 |
| Taxes              | \$1,000,000  | 20   | \$900,000    | 21   |
| Op income          | \$4,300,000  | 12.7 | \$16,100,000 | 5    |







## ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, IOWA, FLORIDA AND MISCELLANEOUS

## PEORIA, ILL.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE  
Spacious New Corset Department

Of the Greater Bergner store, is now better prepared than ever to cater to the needs of discriminating women. A most desirable line of corsets, including the new styles which are so necessary to the proper fit of your fall gown, await your selection.

## Commodious Fitting Rooms

Conveniently arranged, together with the personal services of Miss Atkinson, assure you of a most satisfactory selection in every way.

P. A. Bergner &amp; Co.

Second Floor.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## DEPARTMENT STORES



November Sale of  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

LOOKING TOWARD A  
LEAGUE OF STATES

"The World of States." By C. Delisle Burns. London: Headley Bros. 2s. net.

A brief survey of the groupings of men into isolated states and of the growing contact between state and state, is followed by an examination of how individual states are affected by their contact with other states, and how that contact is controlled by opposing ideas. Having shown how each individual state has its distinct interests, while all have interests in common, Mr. Burns essays to define the manner in which interstate policy should be regulated. All will agree with him that with a finer and loftier sense of nationality, men should be able to redress their differences without hostility, but, unfortunately, the world still seems unable to agree as to the means of attaining such a loftier sense. It seems ready to overthrow some of its idols, and hope for the future lies in the fact that it is growing in readiness to search for a universal touchstone to which to bring its actions.

Mr. Burns' contribution to the literature of political ideals is one of the most practical that has yet been issued; his idealism is free from the nebulousness which characterizes that of so many writers, and he displays political imagination and clearness of thought. In discussing the question as to how cooperation between states can be attained, he brings forward for consideration two practical programs. It is quite true that hitherto people and their historians have thought within frontiers; only now are they beginning to see human history as one whole. The expansion of trade and commerce and the interdependence of states have helped men to recognize that it is not good, or even possible, for states, any more than for men, to live for themselves. It is this commercial expansion, coupled with the growing interdependence of states, which forced England to abandon her policy of aloofness from the rest of Europe. If it is admitted that the future of the world depends upon its mental outlook, it is possible to approach the problem with a greater certainty of finding a solution.

Political experiments are still in their infancy; the many achievements which men now have in common make it possible to form a new social world upon what is good in existing foundations. That interstate organization for the control of trade and investment is no fantastic ideal is shown by what has been accomplished by the international mercantile marine; but Mr. Burns fully realizes that nations do not yet recognize the full advantage of friendly contact. The desire for domination is too strong and deep-seated. His reply to the question how we are to divert the consequences of this desire and make this passion less destructive is, that we must deal with defense as a political and not a military problem, as a problem of organization; admittedly not easy, but worth trying. He admits that in the present state of human development complete disarmament seems impracticable. So long as the issue is regarded purely as a political, instead of a moral one, force is likely to be counteracted by force. Before we can hope to abolish war we must discover some better method for adjusting differences. The general admission of this fact helps to clear the ground and prepares people for the reception of feasible proposals for limiting the opportunities for the outbreak of the passions which have controlled states.

Obvious as is the hostility of states to one another, Mr. Burns points out that "the less obvious fact of their increasing interdependence may be more important, for trade and investment frequently disregard frontiers; and foreign ideas permeate even through national prejudice." and he cites among other factors making for an interstate political system, the Postal Union and the agreement between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the Canadian frontier.

It will be asked what practicable methods Mr. Burns proposes for organizing cooperation between states and in the more vital issues which affect them. Chief among the methods are two to which allusion has been made. Though the Hague conferences have not fulfilled the hopes centered in them, they have so far proved a definite achievement, in that they have helped men to feel themselves "part of the current of history," and Mr. Burns makes practical proposals for their reconstitution. He also examines briefly the different schemes advocated for the avoidance of war by organizing state relations, the advantages to be gained from a league of states and the political features necessary to distinguish them from the warlike alliances of the past. By means of one or other of these, assisted by a council of conciliation, Mr. Burns believes it will be possible so to control social forces, by actively directing "the tendencies of thought and feeling in groups of men," that destructive forces will be eliminated.

Mr. Burns sees "men and not states as the fundamental interest of politics" and that "man is to man a sacred thing," but he is no idle dreamer. He has compressed within a small compass much that is provocative of thought and will well repay perusal.

## AMERICAN NOTES

One of the cleverest and most radical of Americans of Irish ancestry, Michael Monahan, has collected his essays under the title of "New Adventures."

Prof. William T. Hewlett, emeritus professor of German at Cornell University, has returned from England, where he has made a long stay collecting material for a life of Goldwin

Smith, which he is writing. Smith was a professor at Cornell during the interval between the English and the Canadian epochs of his life; and to that institution he gave generously of self and fortune.

Theodore Roosevelt's "The Foes of our Own Household," discusses Lincoln in an interesting way, and makes him out to have been a wise conservative with radical sympathies and trends.

"The Cycle of Rim," by Mrs. Olive Dargan, a volume of sonnets, has been awarded a prize of \$500, offered by the Southern Society of New York for the best work of literature by a Southerner published last year. Mrs. Dargan always has been rated highly by the few. Her work is more likely to get its just popular approval years hence when the reaction against contemporary realism and formlessness in verse comes.

Portraits and sketches of President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet, together with the President's war address, have been got together in a brochure which is issued by the Walton Advertising & Printing Company of Boston.

William Aspenwall Bradley, a critic of the graphic arts as well as a writer of excellent verse, is to be the printing expert of the Yale University Press.

The National Arts Club of New York City is opening a selective exhibit of 300 of the autumn's books, which have been chosen after a referendum taken by polling 50 of the leading literary department editors, 10 professors of literature, 10 teachers of natural science and a group of specialists.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, whose five books published since the war opened have established his reputation as a coming major figure among historians, has been touring France talking on American ideals and resources and the plans of the United States for the war to the end.

Francis A. Collins in "The Airman" (Century Company, \$1.30 net) has well summarized for popular use the history of aviation, and the conquests in peace and in war that have come with aerial navigation.

New England's rural charms in autumn time have been told anew by Charles Hanson Towne in "Autumn Lovers."

It has been reserved for Prof. Francis H. Herrick of Western Reserve University to write and send forth the first complete and accurate life of John James Audubon, the first great American naturalist and ornithologist.

Frank C. Pellett, nature lover and photographer of animals, birds and insects, in "Our Backdoor Neighbors" (Abingdon Press, \$1.50 net) has told, with distinct charm and humor, of his achievements in getting to be friends with squirrels, owls, rabbits, turtles, bees and the like sort of sub-human folk.

AN ESTIMATE OF  
MATTHEW ARNOLD

"Matthew Arnold. How to Know Him." By Stuart P. Sherman. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.50.

It frequently happens that in regard to some celebrity or other, we are gravely assured that he or she, as the case may be, is entirely "self-taught." Not only is such a statement absurd, but it means just exactly nothing at all. For to attain intellectual development and culture one must have teachers. If not in one form, then in another. If not the learned college professor, then the classics, the various phases of the human comedy and nature.

It is for just such people who realize that the source of learning flows as abundantly from bookshelves as from class rooms, that a work like Professor Sherman's "Matthew Arnold" should prove of inestimable value.

For Professor Sherman's work is no less, and a good deal more, than a series of admirable lectures on this commanding figure of late-Victorian letters, "who remains," says Professor Sherman, "for all his air of exclusive refinement, one of the unavoidable writers of the Nineteenth Century, one of the reconstructive forces of the Twentieth."

Although it would be difficult to conceive of a more accurate and complete definition of Arnold's importance, both as a man of letters and as a modern and enlightened thinker on things political, Professor Sherman reinforces it by pointing to the tribute paid Arnold by H. G. Wells in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," where England's difficulties in the world conflict are attributed to the fact that "we didn't listen to Arnold."

Professor Sherman treats Arnold's life and work with gratifying exhaustiveness. He devotes a chapter to each of the various aspects of the amazingly versatile writer, treating him in turn in his two distinct phases as a poet, then as a critic and lastly as an educator. Another chapter deals with Arnold's religious convictions.

While Professor Sherman's attitude is at no time that of a moralizer, he has so manifestly felt the lesson of the character and career of Arnold, who through wisely directed self-discipline attained serene calm and solemn peace, after the storm and stress period of youth, that he communicates it, as it were, in spite of himself.

Even if Professor Sherman's subject were not one of such absorbing interest, the book would still be worth while reading for its author's superb command of the English language.

CENTURY OF BRITISH  
FOREIGN RELATIONS

"A Century of British Foreign Policy." By G. P. Gooch and J. H. B. Masterman. Council for the Study of International Relations. London. 2s. 6d. net.

Readers of the first part of this volume will feel as Alice did in her flight under the terrific impetus of the Red Queen. Canon Masterman, in 41 pages, has dealt comprehensively with British policy from Castlereagh to Lord Lansdowne. The last 64 pages of the book, which contains just over 100, are devoted to the discussion, by Mr. Gooch, of affairs in Europe, during the first 14 years of the present century. In spite of the fact that in the early part of this volume, affairs of gigantic magnitude, in the history of nations, are considered and dismissed, often within a few lines, the writer has managed to present an excellent bird's eye view of the incidents which advanced and receded upon the shores of diplomacy during these years, sometimes developing into the clash of arms, sometimes into those uneasy treaties which held in them the very elements of conflict.

Though the Nineteenth Century brought Great Britain some actual and many rumors of wars, she maintained her position of "splendid isolation," carrying on the traditions of her early Victorian statesmen, of individual independence and the safeguarding of the rights of smaller nations. The dawn of the new century appeared on the surface to promise well for peace. The Boer war, which had aroused so great a ferment in Europe, was over, with no continental entanglements; the relations with Russia were less strained; a rapprochement with France was on the way; friendship with Italy had been strengthened; the feeling of indignation with Germany over the famous Kruger telegram had died down. Nevertheless the peace of Europe was already doomed. "Our future lies upon the water," the German Emperor had declared. The race for armaments was about to begin. The period of England's "splendid isolation" was over. The war in South Africa had shown her its possible dangers, but she was also glad enough to extend the hand of friendship to Japan, to France, and finally to Russia.

Mr. Gooch deals finely and carefully with the events in Europe and the East during these years. His desire to regard the whole position dispassionately has, however, made him hardly fair, in many instances, either to French or British diplomacy. If the action of Germany at the Hague Conference, or her deafness to any appeal to slow down in the accumulation of armaments, was not sufficient, diplomacy has brought certain facts to light, quite beyond dispute, which show what her intention. Therefore, when the writer argues as though British and French statesmanship might have averted the present conflict, he appears to have left out of his calculations knowledge which is now familiar to the whole world.

ARTHUR B. JOLLAND'S  
BOOK ON HUNGARY

"Hungary." By Arthur B. Jolland. London: T. C. and E. C. Jack. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 2s. 6d. net.

A residence of 18 years in Hungary, where for some time Mr. Jolland was professor of English language and literature in the University of Budapest, presented him with advantages. In dealing with the efforts of the Magyars to weld into a component and united whole the various peoples within the boundaries of their country, which do not fall to the lot of every historian.

To the reader the result of his qualifications for writing a history of Hungary, "long residence in the country, acquaintance with the language (so necessary, if the history is to be accurate and scholarly), easy access to all the principal authorities, the personal friendship of all the leading writers of the day, and a familiarity with Hungarian literature (in this case peculiarly important)" is most disappointing. Hungarian literature is dismissed in five short paragraphs in a work extending to 328 pages, as little is told us of education, and still less of art, while the information upon the commerce and industry of the country is relegated to an appendix containing some statistical figures for the past three or four years.

It is only fair to admit that Mr. Jolland's survey of the intricacies of Hungarian history shows clear evidence of industry, but it is impossible not to feel that he would have shown sounder judgment and have produced a more interesting and instructive record had he given more space to social problems and less to unimportant details about the country's rulers. It would have been interesting to hear more about the early traders and adventurers, but doubtless the author had to do what he thought best within the limited space available.

## EDGAR A. GUEST'S "JUST FOLKS"

"Just Folks," by Edgar A. Guest (the Reilly & Britton Company, Chicago, \$1.25), does not pretend to be anything more than it is, just a book of verse about ordinary, everyday things and people, but Mr. Guest has brought to his work the first prerequisites of all good writing, a love for his subject, and so his poems seldom fail of their appeal. It is true that many of the subjects he has chosen, as, for instance, "The Family's Homely Man," almost write themselves, but then Mr. Guest is entitled to all the credit for his choice, and the result is uniformly welcome. "Just Folks" is a worthy little book, and if there is a likeness as it were, running through many of the poems, it is the likeness one looks for, and is glad when one does find, in the village or the family.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

A triangular controversy between Sir Thomas Jackson, the architect, Marion H. Spielmann, the well-known art critic, and an anonymous writer, whose name is no secret to the journalistic world, raises the whole question of the rôle of the critic. Benjamin Disraeli, who found the attraction of epigram so enticing, defined critics as "those who have failed in literature and art." It is the nature of epigram to sacrifice accuracy on the altar of brilliancy and wit, and to paraphrase Gay, most epigrams can boast more wit than truth. It requires no great knowledge of literary criticism to realize how far Disraeli's definition is from the truth; it can be refuted from the critical literature of ancient as well as modern times.

Sir Thomas, who confines his views to criticism on art, maintains that art was at its best and flourished most freely when the art critic had not discovered himself, or had not, it would seem, been discovered; at Athens in the days of Pericles, at Florence in the time of Lorenzo de' Medici, and in the Middle Ages. "Those," he says, "were the days for doing, not talking." Here Mr. Spielmann takes up the parable, and quoting Sir Thomas, that "there does not seem to have been any critical writing about art when it was at its best," points out that this may be so because the medium of the modern critic, the periodical, did not exist. As a branch of literature, criticism, for various reasons, has been slow in its evolution. An inherent desire to pass under review the productions of mankind has existed in all ages, though its method of expression has varied. Herodotus, as Mr. Spielmann reminds Sir Thomas, "tells us of the right exercised by members of the public authorized to proclaim to their hearers in the open air their opinions on the merits and demerits of works of poetic art newly set before the world. These orators were the art and literary critics of the day." That their opinion was considered authoritative is beyond question. It was no less authoritative than the opinion expressed on matters generally in Greek literature by Aristotle, Plato, Isocrates, Aristophanes, the father of censorious criticism, and Longinus, and among the Latins by Cicero, Horace, Juvenal, Martial and Quintilian. These writers among the ancients placed the quest for what they believed to be truth before all personal bias. Profound thinkers, they were critics as well as brilliant writers. Their names alone, without reference to a host of modern authors, suffice to show the shallowness of Disraeli's dictum.

Sir Thomas Jackson's attitude is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it brings to the front the question to what test we are to subject an authoritative opinion upon the qualities of a work. If it is admitted that the aim of the critic should be to guide us toward perfection, to enable us to discern between good and bad, it must also be admitted by implication that the more defined and perfect are the qualities of an object the more worthy are they of true judgment. If devoid of any beauty or originality, it must be conceded that an object scarcely merits criticism. Its lack of qualities may place it beneath criticism. True criticism, which does not imply adverse judgment, is an effort on the part of the critic to exercise his discernment with even scales and to form his judgment in a competent manner.

The best critic is always a learner, as well as a guide to the highest thought and the noblest expression of it; his sincerity is as evident as the width of his knowledge; his disinterestedness and his consciousness of his responsibility are as clear as his insight is sure, and whether he be engaged with the field of literature or art he remembers that he is also dealing with that of human existence and that he needs to be ever receptive of new ideas and ready to accumulate the knowledge which will best fit him to discern between the good and the bad. No imaginative work or work of genius can be judged correctly by bringing it to the test of rigid rules. The critic who is able to appreciate the tendencies of the time when the work which he criticizes is produced, and to understand the various factors likely to have influenced the author, will have a reason for the faith that is in him. The knowledge of sympathy gained from his knowledge will enable him to understand the mental condition of the writer on whose work he passes judgment.

Sir Thomas Jackson considers critics, so far as art is concerned, to be "superfluous," but he does not object to a critic "expressing his own views in print, unless he poses as an arbiter of taste to whose judgment an ignorant public must submit." But need they submit; may not his criticism help to raise them from their ignorance, to think and judge for themselves; may it not stimulate their imagination and give them a glimpse of the joy and beauty of life? Criticism, rightly exercised, is an educative force, assisting those who need guidance to feel pleasure in the right things. The critic succeeds in pointing the way to perfection just in so far as he helps others to gain a more general and correct appreciation of real works of art; but, as the anonymous third party in the correspondence asks, if a man finds the critic a superfluity, should he prevent others from enjoying what they may consider to be the benefit derivable from the exercise of the critic's judgment? The position is similar to that of the antisuffragist who feels that she doesn't need a vote and therefore wishes to deprive her sisters of the power of exercising a valued privilege.

What Mr. Spielmann says of the usefulness to the public of the art critic,

one of whose functions is "to help a perplexed public beset with distressing doubts," applies with equal force to the literary critic. Art and literature, until comparatively recent times, were the possession of the few. Today the public has taken the place of the educated aristocrat in the patronage of letters. Formerly the writer could look only to the support of the wealthy few, he now has the vast public to appeal to; and can it be said that the critic is superfluous to the public? Where there is room for mediocrity and qualities even that cannot claim the distinction of mediocrity, there is a large army of readers who are incapable of forming a judgment for themselves and are glad to learn from and welcome the critic. The different points of view expressed in the friendly controversy show that a discussion of the functions of criticism does not carry us over a sea so well charted as to make the discussion profitless.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—In "The Industrial Counterpoise," published by the Athenaeum Press, John A. Morton advocates the establishment of a standard of exchange value based upon labor and of state industries which would pay a minimum wage. He maintains that such a wage paid by the State would have "an inherent tendency to raise with increasing productivity, driving up wages in private industry before it."

Yet another collection of books, the Hope Library of Deepdene, Dorking, has recently been dispersed. Sales of the Hope heirlooms, of which the library formed a portion, have taken place at various intervals for some years past, and the sum realized is stated to be little short of half a million. The library has been disposed of for the sum of £8786 18s. 6d. A beautiful copy of the "Cabinet du Roi," 23 volumes folio, was purchased by Messrs. Bumpus for £560. The arms of Louis XIV appear on the covers, and it was by his order that the numerous engraved portraits and plates of gardens, houses, battles, sieges, etc., were executed for the work. Another set of works, also in 23 volumes, by G. B. and F. Piranesi, was purchased by the same firm for £190.

Among other works which realized good prices were a copy of Aiken's "National Sports of Great Britain," 1821, containing 50 colored aquatints, which was secured for £125; two sets of colored plates of costumes, caricatures, etc., for which Messrs. Agnew gave £1444; a copy of Thomas Hope's "Household Furniture and Interior Decorations," 1807, with six original drawings by John Flaxman, illustrating Dante and Homer, which fell for £110 and £125 respectively.

The Libreria Mantegazza, Rome, has published a life of Jane Austen and George Eliot, "La Vita e le Opere di Jane Austen e George Eliot," by Signora Emilia Bassi. Of Jane Austen she writes: "Jane Austen was a writer, and a great one, because real genius always evinces itself even when circumstances are unfavorable. What would have been uninteresting to an ordinary child was for her spirit of observation, her artistic sense and the imagination touching the commonplace with color, an inexhaustible subject of study. . . . She wrote because she had something to say." Again, "The profoundly moral character of the Austen works is plain on every page. In them we find no pedantry, no intention of posing as a preacher in petticoats, but we breathe an atmosphere of wholesome piety and common sense. There are neither religious disquisitions nor ascetic aspirations, and they are entirely devoid of the narrowness and bitterness which disfigure the work of some Protestant sectarians."

The question of food production is bringing the inevitable crop of books upon agriculture. The Temple Press has issued a handbook, copiously illustrated, upon farm tractors, under the title "Farming by Motor." This handbook is to be followed by others, including one upon "How to Use a Farm Tractor or a Motor Plow."

Ernest Thompson-Seton, who has made so many friends through his stories of wild life and natural history studies, is entering the imaginative field of literature and publishing through Hodder & Stoughton a novel entitled "The Preacher of Cedar Mountain."

Mme. Jarintzov supplies the introduction to the first volume, "Classics," of "Russian Poets and Poems," to which Jane Harrison has written a preface, and which is published by Blackwell. How difficult it is to reproduce the Russian atmosphere in an English translation Mme. Jarintzov has already shown in her volume on "The Russians and Their Language." The poets dealt with in this volume, which is to be followed by one on "Moderns," are Krylov, Jukowski, Pushkin, Kol'tsov, Lermontov, Tutchew, Al'ecy, Tolstoy, Nekrasov, and Fet, and Mme. Jarintzov surveys briefly the work of each, giving examples from their works in translation.

The last book sale of the season in London, which closed in the middle of August, was noteworthy for the Dickens relics which passed hands. Conspicuous among them was the original agreement between Dickens and his publisher, Frederick Chapman, for the publication of "Our Mutual Friend." The agreement dated Nov. 21, 1863, which was signed in full, was purchased by F. Sabin. Among some autograph letters addressed by Dickens to Stanfield, the artist, between the years 1843 and 1867, was one dated from Albano, Aug. 24, 1844, describing a dialogue on board ship. Some of the relics put up to auction had been the property of Miss Hogarth.

MAXIM GORKY'S TALE:  
EARLY ADVENTURES

"In the World." By Maxim Gorky. Translated by Mrs. Gerrard M. Fosker. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

This second volume of Maxim Gorky's autobiography contains the record of his youth from his eleventh through his fifteenth year. It is a sorrowful, melancholy tale. The boy is surrounded by vicious, quarrelsome, cruelly malicious people who are completely at the mercy of their worst passions. "A low and unclean life it is, ours, and that is the truth!" So far the book falls in with what we have become accustomed to consider as typical Russian literature. Throughout this volume, however, a new note is struck. The boy is continually struggling against the meanness of his environment. There is a constant querying as to the ultimate reality of it all—a query which finally resolves itself in the declaration: "Life was showing me her seamy, false side."

The narrative begins with Gorky in the position of door boy in a fashionable boot shop. The early chapters contain amusing descriptions of the ceremonial of selling. "Unable to endure the tyranny of his master and jealousy of his fellow workers, he returns home. He is then apprenticed to an architectural draftsman, runs away from him and becomes a 'wash-up' on a river boat; is dismissed and returns home, again to be apprenticed to the draftsman and again soon to run away. After a few more months on the river, he finds work in an icon shop, where he is thrown in with greasy merchants and strange religious fanatics. His description of the latter is typical in its vividness and force."

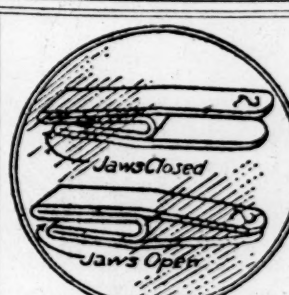
"They kept their own fasts in the graveyards of lived-out truths, with a deadly strength of memory for the past, and an insane love for suffering and persecution. . . . The faith for which they, with satisfaction and great self-complacency, were ready to suffer is inconceivably a strong faith, but it resembles well-worn clothes, covered with all kinds of dirt, and for that very reason is less vulnerable to the ravages of time. . . . This belief founded on habits is one of the most grievous and harmful manifestations of our lives. Within the domains of such beliefs, as within the shadows of stone walls, anything new is born slowly, is deformed and grows anemic. In that dark day there are very few of the beams of love, too many causes of irritations, and petty spite which are always frantically with hatred. The flame of that faith is the phosphorescent gleam of putrescence."

This passage illustrates the method followed by Gorky throughout the book. With the child's naive curiosity and interest in the life about him, he mingles the mature reflections of the man looking back at his childhood through the haze of the intervening years. Freed from the exigencies of novel structure, Gorky wanders at will through scene after scene, bringing his characters before us with a few bold strokes of the pen, and letting them fade away as quickly. The only connecting link is one of chronology. The figures for the most part are weird, grotesque, and repulsive. They are cruel, dishonest, and spiteful beyond belief, living in a state of un-governed bestiality and drunkenness. Only occasionally is this "monotone of misery" lightened by such likable characters as the grandmother, the plasterer Shishlin, Oslip, and the stoker Yaakov. The figures and background are presented with extreme minuteness of detail and a marvelous fecundity of phrase and vividness of imagery. Gorky may well vie with Hugo for the title "virtuoso of the synonym."

One of the most interesting and significant characteristics of the boy Gorky is his untiring search after knowledge. From every one he meets he borrows books. When the mother of the draftsman to whom he is apprenticed takes away from him the candle drippings he has saved in order to read at night, he reads by the light of the moon reflected from a piece of polished metal. He did not confine his reading to Russian literature. Scott and Dickens were his favorite English authors. In addition he read Goncourt, Sue, Balzac, Hugo, Beranger, Dumas and Gaboriau. This desire for learning is perhaps the most important influence of his early years. It is on account of it that for the third time he runs away from the draftsman. The present volume leaves him at Kazan, "in the secret hope of finding some means of studying there."

## FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—"Les Rides du Front," by M. de Pawlowski, is a war book, as its title implies. The author, however, has the knack of giving great variety and humor to his narrative.



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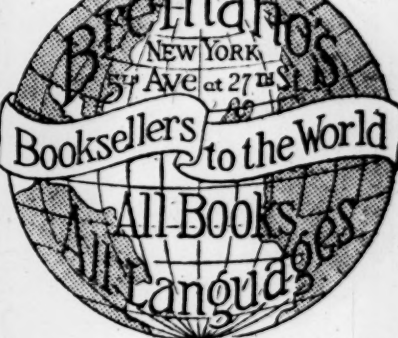
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Divine Forgiveness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEW problems have given human beings greater thought than that of forgiveness. It forces itself upon them constantly. The wrong done by men to their fellow-men are continually making themselves apparent to those whose moral sense has not been blunted to the point of dullness; and every time this happens there arises instinctively a demand for justice, a demand that the wrong shall be righted or compensated, that a just balance shall somehow or other be struck. The human being who has not sunk to the depths of savagery, whether he has the courage to state his conviction or no, feels that every evil thought or act must receive the reward it deserves.

While this is readily admitted, many feel as if they were standing on uncertain ground. They recognize on the one hand the justice that demands the adequate punishment of evil, while on the other there is the yearning to forgive. It is as if two legitimate forces were at work in human consciousness, the one raised to strike while the other restrained the blow. And it is because the human mind is under the domination of these seemingly antagonistic impulses that men become erratic in their condemnation of evil and uncertain as to the true nature of forgiveness. Like the other difficulties incidental to human existence, this finds its solution in Christian Science, where, brought face to face with the absolute truth and becoming acquainted with it, men are enabled to survey the whole field of human activity as from the standpoint of Truth. Christian Science bestows upon men the power to look at every condition of mind, at every human position, from the viewpoint of divine Principle, and quite clearly to understand how evil is dealt with through the understanding of divine Mind.

Now, in human life, before an opinion can be formed as to how a human

being will act in any particular situation, some knowledge, usually some very definite knowledge, would require to be obtained about him. His way of thinking would need to be known, what his ideals were, what the tendency of his education, religion, and such like. A human being is the product of innumerable beliefs, and these are invariably portrayed in his actions or tendencies to action. If this be true of human beings, what must be said of God? Is it rational to theorize as to what His will is concerning any or all of the peculiarities of mankind until one has become acquainted to some extent with His real nature? But mortals are continually doing this. They have built up the most erroneous systems of thought with regard to God's relationship with mankind, erroneous because constructed upon utterly false beliefs concerning Deity. Thus, on the question of divine forgiveness the most erroneous beliefs imaginable are held; and these beliefs have sprung from the fallacy that God is to a very great extent similar in nature to human beings. Commence with such an assumption and one must of necessity attach to God the idiosyncrasies of the human mind and the foibles of human imperfection.

Christian Science declares the absolute truth that God is infinite good, perfect Mind. God is consequently all-inclusive. Nothing real exists outside of His consciousness. Hence what the human mind calls evil does not exist in divine Mind; and so evil can have no real existence. This is of the utmost importance, because unless it be apprehended it is impossible to grasp the method of divine forgiveness. How then is evil to be viewed? Christian Science, understanding that good is infinite and that therefore evil is unreal, is endeavoring to bring home to men the fact that they are entirely deluded by believing in what are considered to be the methods and

presence of evil. So long as mortals believe that evil is real, they are endowing it with supposititious reality; and just exactly in the ratio of their belief in its presence and power they are putting themselves under its yoke either in the practice of sin or by its infliction upon themselves from apparently outside sources.

On page 497 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states the tenets of Christian Science. One of these reads: "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." That sums up the whole question. Evil is a false belief of the human mind. As evil is entertained or indulged by the human mind, a condition of discord or inharmonious results; and this inharmoniousness is the punishment which of necessity follows on the indulgence in evil. The inharmonious may appear as a disturbed mental state, or it may become evident on the human body in some form of disease. When, however, one begins to discern evil to be unreal, good having been recognized as infinite, the fictitious power of evil is in process of being broken and with the breaking up the effects of the belief disappear. God, who is infinite Love and who works through perfect spiritual law, has made no provision for punishment, because He made no evil. But divine Principle, Love, is omnipresent, and never for an instant fails to put forth its infinite power, a power which is opposed to every error of belief of the carnal mind.

Christ Jesus, in the course of his great life-work on earth, was once called upon to heal "a man sick of the palsy." The great Metaphysician, knowing as he did the unreality of evil, said to the sick man: "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." But the scribes objected to this mode of address and Jesus, knowing their thoughts, answered them: "Wherefore thinkest thou evil in your hearts? For whether is easier, to say, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee'; or to say, 'Arise, and walk'? But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (then saith he to the sick of the palsy), Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." It was Jesus' knowledge of the illness of good which destroyed the evil belief which had stricken the man down with paralysis; and with the destruction of the error of belief, or with the forgiveness of sin, he rose up, restored to health. "Sin is forgiven only as it is destroyed by Christ—Truth and Life." (Science and Health, p. 5.)

## Real Greatness

Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, in the extent of the effects he produces. . . . The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue is most unflinching.—William E. Channing.

## Hoist Up Sail

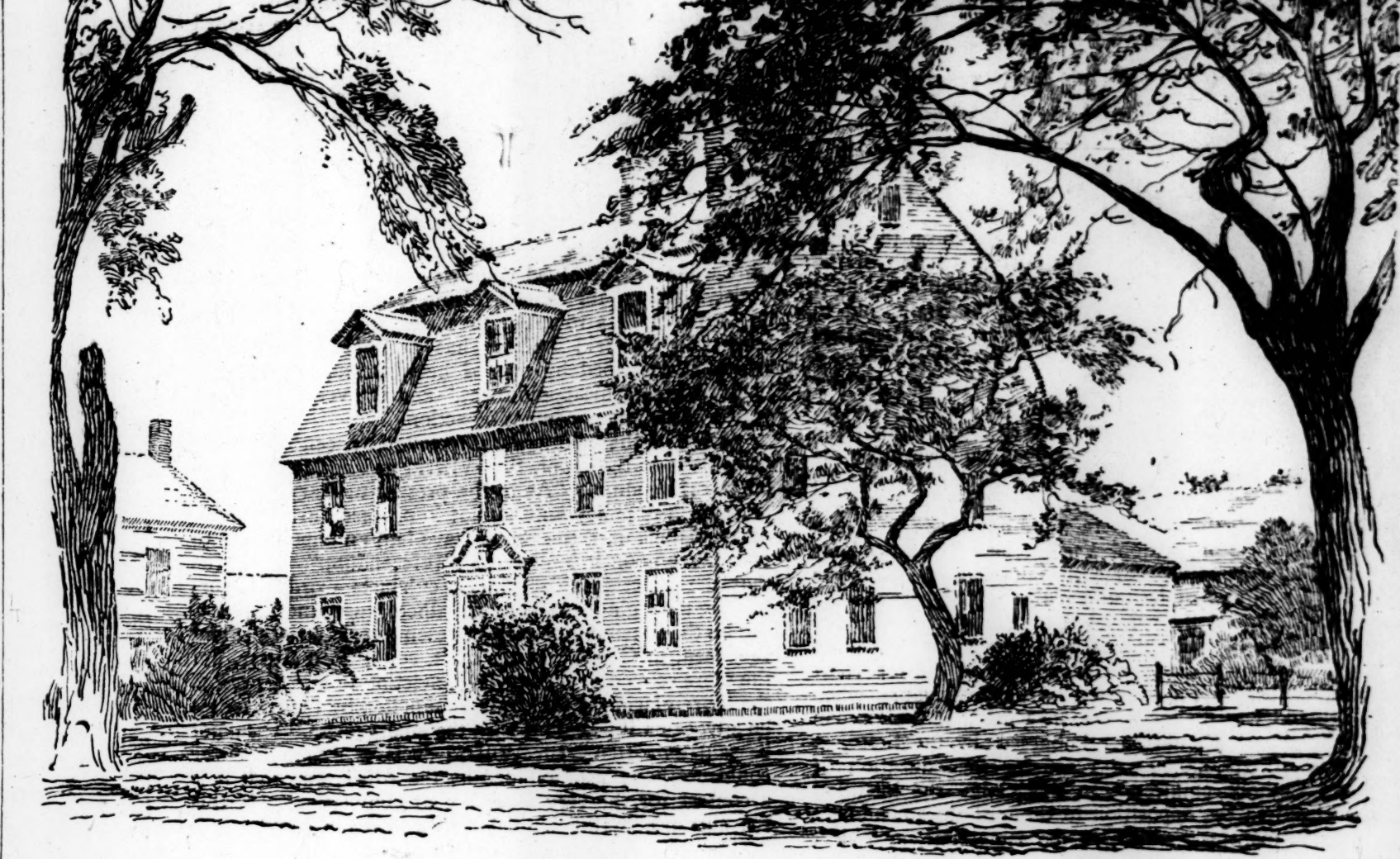
Hoist up sail while gale doth last. Time and tide stay no man's pleasure; Seek not time when time is past. Sober speed is wisdom's leisure. After wits are dearly bought, Let thy forewit guide thy thought. —Robert Southwell.

## Mr. Pepys Addresses Parliament

"March 3d, 1668. Up betimes to work again, and then met at the Office, where to our great business of this answer to the Parliament; where to my great vexation I find my Lord Brouncker prepared only to excuse himself, while I, that have least reason to trouble myself, am preparing with great pains to defend them all; and more, I perceive, he would lodge the beginning of discharging ships by ticket upon me; but I care not, for I believe I shall get more honour by it when the Parliament against my will, shall see how the whole business of the Office was done by me. I with my clerks to dinner, and thence presently down with Lord Brouncker, W. Pen, T. Harvey, T. Middleton, and Mr. Tippetts, who first took his place this day at the table, as a Commissioner, in the room of Commissioner Pett. Down by water to Deptford, where the King, Queen, and Court are to see launched the new ship built by Mr. Shish, called 'The Charles.' . . . Here some of our brethren, who went in a boat a little before my boat, did by appointment take opportunity of asking the King's leave that we might make full use of the want of money, in our excuse to the Parliament for the business of tickets, and other things they will lay to our charge, all which arise from nothing else; and this the King did readily agree to, and did give us leave to make our full use of it. The ship being well launched, I back again by boat.

"4th. Vexed and . . . to bed, and there slept about three hours, and then awoke, and never in so much trouble in all my life of mind, thinking of the task I have upon me, and upon what dissatisfactory grounds, and what the issue of it may be to me. "5th. With these thoughts I lay troubling myself till six o'clock, restless, and at last getting my wife to

talk to me to comfort me, which she at last did, and made me resolve to quit my hands of this Office, and endure the trouble no longer than till I can clear myself of it. So with great trouble, but yet with some ease, from this discourse with my wife, I up, and at my Office, whither come my clerks, and so I did huddle the best I could some more notes for my discourse today, and by nine o'clock was ready, and did go down to the Old Swan, and there by boat, with T. Harvey and W. Hewer with me, to Westminster, where I found myself some time enough, and my brethren all ready. But I full of thoughts and trouble touching the issue of this day. . . . So we all up to the lobby; and, between eleven or twelve o'clock, were called in, with the mace before us, into the House, where a mighty full House; and we stood at the bar, namely, Brouncker, Sir J. Minnes, T. Harvey, and myself, W. Pen being in the House, as a Member. I perceive the whole House was full of expectation of our defence what it would be, and with great prejudice. After the Speaker had told us the dissatisfaction of the House, and read the report of the Committee, I began our defence most acceptably and smoothly, and continued at it without any hesitation or loss, but with full scope, and all my reason free about me, as if it had been at my own table, from that time till passed three in the afternoon; and so ended, without any interruption from the Speaker; but we withdrew. And there all my Fellow-Officers, and all the world that was within hearing, did congratulate me, and cry up my speech as the best thing they ever heard; and my Fellow-Officers were overjoyed in it; and we were called in again by and by to answer only one question, touching our paying tickets to ticket-mongers;



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Old Fowler Tavern, Westfield, Massachusetts

As one draws near to Westfield, Mass., traveling westward on the state highway from Springfield to Albany, he passes what used to be the old Fowler Tavern. "What used to be" signifies here the sacrifice of a fine old work of colonial craftsmen to the idol of modern progress, a recent purchaser of the old place having "im-

proved" it by changing the graceful lines of the century-old building for the more customary front of an ordinary Twentieth Century dwelling. In the course of the alterations the rare colonial doorway of the tavern fortunately was acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York City.

So has the hand of modernity been

laid on another perfect specimen of the old-time New England taverns, a hostelry whose roof had sheltered General Burgoyne among other great men of the day. Many are the stories that the high-celled rooms could tell, if they could speak, of the travelers of pre-Revolutionary days and later, when even the boldest imagination had not pictured the glossy state roads of

today and the flying motor cars that require not the country wayside tavern of the old post road, scarcely slackening their speed, indeed, between cities unless traffic impedes.

A note published recently, referring to the doorway of the Fowler Tavern, says: "There are double doors in this place, an arched top finished with rosettes, like the top of an old highway. An interesting feature is the stiffly-set ornamentation of the pilasters on either side of the door, a straight central stem with leaves on either side, the original green still showing, a permanent vine effect which the architect has used for his ornamentation. Norman Morrison Isham, who has written a description for the museum, says that it is the best doorway he knows of the type familiar in the valley of the Connecticut."

## The Founding of Prague

"Bayreuth and Karlsbad have been left behind. All around stretches a strange country, a country of lofty mountains, green woods, wide well-tilled fields, quiet lakes and rivers. As the train rushes on its way toward Prague," writes W. F. Bailey in "The Slavs of the War Zone," "there is ample time to allow one's mind to travel back through the long centuries and to follow up the great history of the Czech people. There are cities whose history can be ignored, but Prague is not one of these. Every stone of its gray old walls has a story to tell, a tale to whisper of racial and national gallantry, of war and tumult, of treachery and honor, of romance and progress. Far back into the dim 'shadowy past one's thoughts journey, back to the days when the forefathers of its present inhabitants, under Boemus, spread their tents for the first time on these verdant pastures and hillsides and gave their new home the name Bohemia.

"They had come a long way, these ancient Czechs, and wandered homeless for many centuries before finding rest for their feet. From beneath the ruined tower of Babel—so legend goes—across the plains and mountains into Europe, they journeyed on and on till they reached this hill-locked land of plenty. Other tribes had found the country pleasant, other races and other chieftains had tended their flocks and built their mud dwellings here previous to their arrival. Celtic

kingdoms had held High Court in Babel, Marbod and his Markomans had ruled in the city called Marobudum, on the very spot where, in later years, the Czech Slavs founded their present capital.

"Some historians maintain that the Jews traded with the early Celtic inhabitants, and certainly there is evidence to show that the Chosen People were established in Bohemia thirteen hundred years ago. But, like all the Slavonic tribes who took part in the great racial trek, the Czechs were a peaceable, gentle community of shepherds and agriculturists, not given to warfare, and seeking only a placid and a free life. One characteristic, however, they possessed which was somewhat lacking in their kinsfolk the Croats, the Serbs, the Slovenes, the Slovaks, the Poles and the Russians; they were good organizers. No sooner had they brought their trek to a close, and settled down permanently, than they set to work to establish law and order within their borders.

"From amongst them they chose a just man, named Krok, to be successor to the mighty lord Samo. Krok was elected more in the capacity of lawmaker and judge than king, and he gave to his people many excellent laws. Now this Krok had three fair daughters, by name Kasha, Theka and Libussa. Kasha was a teacher of the Czech religion, whatever that may have been in those obscure times; Theka was an apothecary . . . ; but

beautiful Libussa, the youngest, 'the Cornheaded, Golden Hearted Child,' was a prophetess. In comparison with her, Krok was as a babe in wisdom. Even his clear judgment and high authority could not conceive and enforce laws as just as those which Libussa thought out and established. So it came about that . . . Libussa was chosen to be queen of Bohemia, and as queen she reigned wisely and splendidly. Years sped away, and Libussa, 'the Cornheaded, Golden Hearted Child,' 'made still better laws, and founded the Golden City of Prague, on the hill above the broad Moldau."

## Undergrowth

It ain't the trees that block the trail, It ain't the ash or pine; For, if you fall or if you fail, It was some pesky vine That tripped you up, that threw you down. That caught you unawares: The big things you can walk around— But watch the way for snares. —Douglas Malloch.

## Preparation

We prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil which gradually determines character.—George Eliot.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Victory of the Public School

THE vote of the State of Massachusetts on the anti-aid amendment has not only justified the action of the supporters of the amendment in the Convention, but it has saved the public school system of the State, and so has created a precedent for the country. In discussing the question it has been far too easy to allow the argument to concentrate on a single point, instead of causing it to radiate over the whole question. In other words, it has always had to be remembered that, though the leaders of the opposition to the amendment were for the moment apparently only objecting to placing all sects on a common basis of no aid, in the financing of schools, yet the ultimate intention, or there could have been no object whatever in the opposition, was the claiming, at a later date, of appropriations for sectarian schools. Now the reason for this must be quite plain to any person who has ever followed the campaign of the Roman Catholic hierarchy against the public school system in the United States. And it is made perfectly clear in the report of a meeting, held in the year 1911, in Pennsylvania, when the demand was distinctly put forward that the Roman Catholic church should be reimbursed, by the State, at the rate of \$36,000,000 a year, for the education of Roman Catholic children. In this claim, the intention which inspired the opposition to the anti-aid amendment was made manifest, whilst, at the same time, an object lesson was afforded of the demand likely to fall on the taxpayers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, if the opponents of the anti-aid amendment could get their way.

As it is, the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have made it clear that they intend to adhere to the traditions of the country, and that they do not wish to be identified with that remorseless attack upon the public school system, for which Pius IX was partially responsible when he explained that education, outside of the Roman Catholic church, was a damnable heresy. From the time of Pius IX on, to say nothing of before that time, the Roman Catholic hierarchy has made no particular secret of its feelings on the subject; whilst its papers have apparently converted the contention of Pius into a dogma. "It will be a glorious day in this country," wrote one of these papers, "when, under the laws, the school system shall be shivered to pieces." There is nothing whatever half-hearted in such a pronouncement as this, even though it may lack the extreme invective of another paper, which insisted that "the common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell." It would, indeed, be perfectly easy to quote indefinitely from the newspapers and speeches of the leaders of the larger campaign to this effect, and, in making these quotations, to produce extracts, in comparison with which those already used might be described as mild. There is, however, no necessity to force an open gate, and it is not to be imagined that anyone would seriously question the fact that the policy of the hierarchy of the church has been the substitution of sectarian for public schools.

Now there is no means by which the public school system could be more easily broken up than by the foundation of innumerable sectarian schools throughout the country. If the theory that the Roman Catholic church were entitled to be reimbursed for their sectarian schools were once admitted, either the taxpayers of the country would be confronted by the task of keeping up public schools for the rest of the population, or else all other sects would claim the same right as the Roman Catholics, and the public school system would be utterly destroyed, by the very multiplicity of sectarian endowments. This being so, the real question at issue obviously has been not merely one of aid or anti-aid, but as to whether the public school system should be maintained or should be wrecked. That question has been answered, so far as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is concerned, by the vote of yesterday, and answered in a way so uncompromising as to leave no doubt as to the feeling of the voters on the subject.

Now the whole of these facts were, of course, before the Roman Catholic members of the Convention who made the compromise, which it is now useless to deny was made, with the Protestants, Jews, agnostics, and others, who completed the membership of the Convention. These members knew, just as well as the advisers to whom they applied, the full meaning and intent of the compromise, which had been reached, and that compromise, if it meant anything at all, meant the acceptance of the conclusion that the only public school possible, in the midst of a multiplicity of sects, was a school in which no religious teaching of a sectarian nature could intrude. This does not impose the remotest hardship on any sect. It puts on every religious sect, just as it does on every agnostic, the necessity of teaching the religious or ethical views it professes to its children, outside of school hours. In this way no one suffers in the least, and to have pretended for a moment that such a decision could contain an insult to any religion, was simply to maintain that there was an insult implied to every one's religion, and that the whole of the 275 members, who made up the majority, were intent on insulting religion wholesale, whilst only the 25 members, who comprised the minority, and of whom 16, it was said, were Protestants, were concerned in protecting religion. It follows, then, out of the very necessity of the compromise, that it cannot be described as "anti-God." If it were "anti-God" so far as the religious tenets of one church went, it would be "anti-God" so far as the religious tenets of all churches went, and therefore the public was being asked to believe that no people at all, except the newly found opponents of the compromise, and the small band of the minority, were endowed with any religious sense.

Such arguments, it must be obvious to any person, were the arguments of despair. They were not arguments which could ever have hoped for a reasonable

acceptance. They were arguments put forward in the hope of maintaining a desperate, what must have seemed a lost position, and that they were absolutely incapable of turning sensible men and women from a course upon which they had deliberately made up their minds, has been proved by the very vastness of the majority.

### "For the Very Existence of Civilization"

THE keynote of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto is "delay," and "delay" is also its cardinal defect. At a time when all the allied countries are calling for quick, decisive action, for honest, disinterested leadership, and for opportunities to make sacrifices and to sink differences, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has produced a document which is described by one of his own supporters as a "heartbreaking disappointment," and the very essence of which is the postponement of action.

Thus, on the all-important question of reinforcing the Canadians at the front, Sir Wilfrid has nothing to offer but a referendum. "As to the present military service," he says, "my policy will be, not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have had an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum." It is true that the Liberal leader almost exhausts words in portraying the righteousness of the allied cause, and in insisting on the inevitability of the present world struggle, and few men, in Canada or out of it, could do it better, but the more certainly he compels conviction in this direction, the more glaring is the contrast supplied by the measures he advocates for dealing with the emergency. "It cannot be said too often," Sir Wilfrid declares, "that this war could not have been avoided by the Allies, and that it is a contest for the very existence of civilization. Of this the entrance of the United States into the conflict is a further proof, if, indeed, further proof were needed. The American people long hoped that they would be spared that ordeal. But the ruthless violation by Germany of the most sacred canons of international law left them no option; they had to join in the fight against a power which has become the common enemy of mankind."

Now there is no longer any room in the political life of any country for mere words. They are unseemly in the mouth of the humblest citizen, and they are quite intolerable as coming from one who claims to be a leader. What has been Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action in this matter? Whilst the Army Service Bill was still before the House, Sir Wilfrid strongly and ably opposed it. He had a perfect right to take this course, but it was abundantly evident to the most casual observer that, whatever Sir Wilfrid's own views and desires may have been, the opposition of his followers was largely directed, not against conscription, but against the Borden Government and all it stood for. Sir Robert Borden was earnestly desirous of achieving national unity. He proposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the formation of a Union Government on the basis of both parties sharing equally in the Ministry. His offer was refused. He then went a step further, and declared that if the fact of his being Premier stood in the way of achieving this purpose, he was willing to give up his office, and let anyone else take his place who could bring about a successful coalition, and again his offer was refused. Then when the opportunity of remaining in power was afforded him, by the passage through the House of a motion prolonging the life of the Parliament, he refused to take advantage of the motion, because, in his opinion, it had not been carried by a sufficiently large majority. And, since the Liberals were bent on it, he determined, with much regret, to resort to a general election.

Meanwhile, his offer of a Union Government on the famous "fifty to fifty" basis remained open. An ever-increasing number of Liberals, who placed country before party, who recognized that the maintenance of party niceties, party dignities, and fine shades of political rights was something worse than folly, in face of the world's position, came over onto the side of Sir Robert Borden, until, at last, he achieved his purpose and a Union Government was formed. As soon as this was accomplished, a change of heart swept over great sections of the country. Faced with the prospect of all the shameful waste of time and energy, to say nothing of the bitterness and strife, involved in a party election, men, in all directions, of widely differing political views, began to come together, and, in a constantly growing number of constituencies, the question of "settlement by consent" claimed an ever larger amount of attention. Even Quebec was not wholly unrepresented in this movement.

It was a great opportunity for a great leader, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier missed it. In his own words, the war is a war "for the very existence of civilization," and yet he found himself quite unable to see any way by which he could join with the mass of his fellow countrymen in a common effort to safeguard that existence. They were fighting the "common enemy of mankind," but he could see no common ground for union against it. Amongst those who read at all justly the signs of these times, there is no longer any room for party, and this fact is rapidly coming to be seen in Canada. Those who have followed recent events in that country with any care must, indeed, feel compelled to subscribe to an opinion expressed by a former supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the veteran statesman is "hopelessly at variance with public opinion" in the Dominion.

### "Chatter About Peace"

GUSTAVE HERVÉ is nothing if not vigorous, and in a recent article in the columns of *La Victoire* he sets himself, with characteristic energy, to reply to what he calls the German "chatter about peace," and to offset the effect which he thinks such discussion may have amongst the Allies, especially amongst the Belgians. Again and again, in the course of the last three years, have allied statesmen insisted that among the fundamental demands of the Grand Alliance are the restoration of Belgium and the restitution, to the uttermost, in so far as such restitution can be made, to the Belgian people of all they have lost and for all they have suffered. These statesmen have well-nigh exhausted the ingenuity of phrase to render their meaning clear and unmistakable, but it calls

for the master hand of a man like Gustave Hervé to place the matter before the world in a new light and with a vividness as strange as it is unexpected.

Before, he says, the Germans obtain an atom more political, economic or military advantage in Belgium, than those they had before August, 1914, they must first enter Paris, and conquer France as far as the Pyrenees. They must enter Rome and subdue Italy. Their fleet must sail up the Thames, and take London, and, when they have done all this, they must yet send their forces across the Atlantic and conquer America. When the Germans have come to understand these very elementary facts, he adds, they will lose no more time in discussing what they will or will not do to Belgium, and the Allies would do well to leave the monopoly of such "peace chatter" to the Germans.

Then when it comes to the question of peace on the basis of compromise and condonation, and of the rearing on this basis of a "Society of Nations," Gustave Hervé is equally trenchant. A Society of Nations based on justice and right, he declares, can be constituted only amongst free nations. Germany is not a free nation. She is governed by a feudal and military caste, whose chief, the Hohenzollern, is not longer qualified to sign any treaty of peace. Peace will not come from some more or less international Socialist club, or from fine phrases about the Society of Nations.

In saying all this, Gustave Hervé is saying what deserves to be heard, not only in France, but in all the allied nations, not only by the thousands who read *La Victoire*, but by the millions who do not know it even by name. The call to unity, based on understanding, is growing more insistent and more urgent as the months pass. It is extending beyond nations and embracing continents, whilst all the time the issue is becoming clearer and the possibility of mistaking it less. It has taken many people three years to awake to any just realization of what the present war really means. Many are by no means fully awake, even yet. When, therefore, a Gustave Hervé comes out with hammer and nails, and fastens such declarations as these high up on the signposts of the world, he does a service to his fellows the value and importance of which it would be well-nigh impossible to exaggerate.

### South American Forests

THE impressions of South America which the school-boy of a generation ago was likely to obtain from geographical and Fourth Readers were of a continent about equally divided between swamps and jungles, for those textbooks dwelt mostly upon the Amazon valley, the Amazon watershed, and the Amazon tributaries. The average man in the United States knows a great deal more about South America today than he knew even a decade ago, because more has been written and published about it. He knows that, topographically and geographically, there is much in common between the two Americas, and that there is quite as much variety in the landscape in the tropics and south of the equator as there is north of that imaginary line.

South America has its great rivers, its great valleys, its great mountains, and its great stretches of pampas, llanos, and campos, as well as its great forests. There were wide areas of the United States and Canada as thickly wooded as any in South America, before the settler and the developer came along. As thickly, but not so densely, for only in the tropics is forest density, in the true meaning of the term, to be found. The pine woods of the old Northwest, and later of the Pacific Northwest, and later still of the South, although ever so thick, were seldom choked with undergrowth. Jungle brush, however, was not uncommon in the walnut, chestnut, oak, and hickory forests of Missouri and Arkansas, and one may still come in contact with the type of forests which the novelists like to describe as "impenetrable," in Louisiana and Mississippi; or, if one would like a taste of the Amazon country without actually going to Brazil, this may readily be obtained in the hummocks of southern and semitropical Florida, amidst the live oaks, the cypress, the cabbage palmetto, and the graceful draperies of Spanish moss.

One of the most striking differences between the South American and North American forests is the rapidity with which the former grow. The North American settler, in striving for a clearing in the early days, did not hesitate to set fire to the woods. Millions upon millions of acres of forest land were burned over, in the West and South, to make room for the raising of corn and cotton. Later, great tracts were devastated by conflagrations due to carelessness. But destruction of the soft-timber forests was wrought mainly by commercialism. In all discussions about the replanting of North American forests, the most familiar of the pessimistic notes is that which relates to the slowness of growth. "No man need expect to harvest what he plants," say the people who think only of present benefits. This attitude is very harmful, as it is very selfish, but there is no excuse for it in South America, for it is possible for the tropical forester to plant and harvest not only once but several forest crops in his time. Firewood of excellent quality, and much better, perhaps, than that for which people in certain parts of the United States East now pay \$17 a cord, can be raised in from three to five years.

The value of tropical forests is, for this and other reasons, much greater than that of forests in temperate climes, for in the former flourish trees from which are produced commercial rubber, rattan, dyes, tannin, vegetable ivory, fibers, oil, rosin, and bamboo. In these forests are found mahogany, rosewood, Spanish cedar, and so on, all of which need only to be brought to market in order to command good prices. The forests of tropical South America, aside from the coast fringes, and strips along the banks of the navigable streams, are practically unknown. Lumbermen and explorers have seen only the edges of them. Even the Indians go around rather than through them. Such areas of woodland as have been opened to the tourist and the student reveal their wonderful wealth of material for future construction and adornment. Colonel Roosevelt, among the last to penetrate some of the remoter regions, in his trip on the

"River of Doubt," carried away very distinct impressions of the potential wealth in timber there hidden from the eye of even the exploiter.

There is in the South as little compunction as there ever was in the North about clearing land by the use of the torch, when soil is necessary to the extension of plantations. The difference is that, in the south, there is more timber than it seems possible for the people ever to use; while, if they should by any means neglect their cleared land, it would soon be covered with a new growth of trees.

It is a mistake to think of South America as all tropical, or semitropical, or swampy, or mountainous, or flat. It is all of these, and it is none of them to the degree of excluding diversity of scenery. There are prairies and plains in South America that resemble those of the trans-Missouri region and the Southwest of the United States. There are vast areas of treeless, grazing land that recall Kansas and Nebraska in the time of the school-book and school-map "Great American Desert." There are highlands and lowlands, fruitful lands and barren lands; there are soft-wood as well as hard-wood forests, small and graceful rivers as well as large and ugly ones, and fertile and fruitful valleys, without number, as well as washed and barren mountain sides.

### Notes and Comments

COMING down to bedrock, there is probably no one in New Zealand who would not do his or her share toward helping the Government to prosecute the war successfully. There may have been some hesitancy in responding to appeals for assistance, but that was due to skepticism regarding the distribution of the burden. To put the greatest weight on the broadest shoulders was the cry of the populace. Apart from that there was no real evidence of any attempt to shirk duty. All this is based on the fact that the Dominion received nearly £16,000,000, instead of the £12,000,000 war loan asked for; and the compulsory clauses of the new legislation, which exact double income and land taxes from those failing to subscribe, were not in effect.

THAT sometime distinguished and sometime extinguished revolutionary gentleman, Felix Diaz, whose claim to attention rests on the fact that he is a nephew of a great man, is said again to be venturing on the leading of an uprising in Mexico. This is of less consequence, however, than is the alleged fact that he has secured arms and ammunition from the United States. It is openly reported that Diaz juntas have been established in El Paso, San Antonio, New Orleans and Los Angeles. If this is true, the public of the United States will be greatly obliged to the War Department if it shall proceed without delay to break them up. Both nations have had more than enough of the projects of Felix Diaz.

THE "tank" of the British Tommy has become, with the German, "grabenschützenvernichtungsgeschütz" —or at least that is how tanks are referred to in communiqués. The French have managed to combine appositeness with tradition. Their term is "chars d'assaut," and immediately a classical vision of Roman chariots arises, or, perhaps, in this case it is Boadicea's chariot which should assail the imagination, since "tanks" are Britain's contribution to the battlefield.

THE manager of an English North Country firm who has recently retired, Mr. Joseph Thomson, J. P., was one of the few who, in the early days of Ruskin's social reform schemes, put Ruskin's ideals into practice in the organization of his woolen manufacturing business. A definite minimum wage was fixed for the workers, and they were given shares which carried full voting powers at company meetings. Both men and women enjoyed this privilege. Ruskin, on hearing of Mr. Thomson's experiment, wrote to him expressing deep appreciation: "I cannot sufficiently thank you," he said, "for the completely foundational step which you have taken in the establishment of just and right relationships between yourself and your employees." The experiment gave most satisfactory results.

IT is all very well to bring strikes to an end, as, for example, the Pacific Coast and Fore River shipyard strikes have been ended, but what is of far more importance now is that no strikes, likely to interfere with the Government's war operations, shall be permitted to begin. The nation cannot afford to lose time even on arbitration. No strikes are tolerated on the battle front; they should not be tolerated in the rear.

THE San Diego (Cal.) Herald, speaking of Sacramento's venture in the purchase of eight saloons in order to dismantle them, thus reducing the number of such resorts within that city's limits, assumes that a plan which may have merit when undertaken as a local police measure, for some special reason, and with the sole purpose of destroying a nuisance, might safely be given general application, and, concerning the liquor business, adds: "Let us destroy this evil and then pay for what we destroy." This is contrary to sound public policy. California can deal with the question much more effectively by refusing to legalize the evil, as have other states. Then the traffic will have no status in law or equity. The risk which society takes in compromising in the slightest degree with the liquor trade is illustrated in the Sacramento case. Given an inch it immediately reaches out for a mile.

Boys often have a practical way of showing what they think of the men who have done their bit; in fact they are a good deal readier in showing appreciation than some of their elders. There was that boy in Birmingham, the other day, who, seeing a man of the R. F. C. struggling with his kit bag on his way to a station, without saying a word took and shouldered the bag. At the end of the journey he ran off, saying, as he saw the soldier dive into his pocket: "Not me, not after what you have done!" There were plenty of men in that street, but only the boy thought of carrying the bag.